The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Landing of the Principal Portion of the French Troops.

[illegible] OF THE MEXICANS.

[illegible] Great Preparations for the Coming Struggle.

MEXICO AND PUEBLA STRONGLY FORTIFIED

[illegible] of Jecker and his Companions.

TERRIBLE GALE ON THE MEXICAN COAST.

The English steamer arrived from Vera Cruz on the [illegible] inst., bringing dates from that port up to the [illegible]. We have advices from the City of Mexico up to the [illegible] ult.

Gen. Forey arrived at Orizaba on the 25th Oct.

During the last two weeks of October, the following French forces were landed at Vera Cruz:

First Battalion Reserves, Twentieth Regiment Light Infantry—chasseurs; Seventh ditto; Fifty-first Regiment of the Line, consisting of two battalions; [illegible] ditto; two battalions Ninety-fifth ditto; [illegible] ditto. Besides these, there had been [illegible], the First Squadron Horse Chasseurs of Africa; the First ditto of the Fifth Regiment of Hussars; the Second Squadron of the Twelfth Regiment Chasseurs of France; the First Battery of the Thirteenth Regiment Artillery Train; the second company of the Second Squadron of Trains, and two companies of the Fifth Squadron of Trains, making altogether a force of 12,000. The total French force now in Mexico is about 30,000 men. It is believed that [illegible] more French troops will be landed in Vera Cruz the present month.

Gen. Bazaine commanded the first division, which left Vera Cruz, on the 20th ult., for Jalapa, but on the 29th had only got as far as Paso de San Juan, five leagues from Vera Cruz. The first brigade of the second division, which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba, was commanded by Gen. Neigre. The second brigade of the first division was commanded by Gen. [illegible], who had under his orders the Sixty-second Regiment. The first brigade of the same division [illegible] was commanded by Gen. Berthier, and consisted of two regiments of infantry, the Seventh Foot Chasseurs, and two squadrons of the Second Regiment of Chasseurs of France, commanded by Col. Margueritte. The artillery was commanded by Gen. De Laiseille, who was to leave Vera Cruz for Orizaba.

On the [illegible] September, the Congress of Mexico came together. President Juarez, the President of the [illegible], and others, made this the occasion of stirring appeals to the patriotism of the people. They were exhorted to arouse and oppose the French invaders at any cost and with the last drop of their blood.

The vigorous action of the Government appears to have had the desired effect. Preparations for war are being made on a large scale. Puebla, says the correspondent of the Presse, is converted into a "Sebastopol." On the 6th of last month, there were 6,000 of the citizens of Mexico at work on the fortifications. A large quantity of gunpowder is stowed in the churches and public buildings.

The Mexican revolutionary General, [illegible], has given in his adhesion to the Juarez Government, and published a manifesto. In this manifesto he doubts whether the French can take Puebla and Mexico, [illegible] War without cessation against the foreigner who invades Mexican territory.

Another revolutionary or brigand chief, Mejia, is also said to have joined the patriotic Mexican army.

Gen. Comonfort, Commander of the Army of the North, arrived at the City of Mexico on the 20th ult. He is preparing for the campaign, and will probably have the chief command.

Gen. Ortega, Commander of the Army of the East, [illegible] through Puebla on his return to the capital, issued an order suspending the officials of the States of Puebla, Tlascala and Vera Cruz, and commanding that the military authority shall be supreme. Gen. Ortega has established his headquarters at Puebla, where he was superintending the erection of the fortifications with the greatest vigor.

A portion of Comonfort's command—some 5,000 men—had arrived and encamped in the vicinity of the capital. Rojas had also arrived from Talisco with his brigade.

According to the Heraldo, published in the City of Mexico, the corporations throughout the Republic [illegible] to protest against the invasion of the French and any change of Government.

Early in October, it appears that the Mexican Government caused to be arrested, with the intent of expelling them from the country, the following foreigners:

Juan B. Jecker, Eugenio Clarin, Clemente A. Carpentero, Antonio Benhomme, Gustave Desmaché, Carlos de Barres and Adolfo Frisane.

A diplomatic correspondence had taken place between the Mexican Government and the foreign Ministers resident in Mexico, the latter protesting against the expulsion of the above-named individuals. Señor Fuente, Secretary of State, replied to the foreign Ministers that those individuals had broken their neutrality and that their presence was dangerous to the peace of the Mexican Republic, and so they must. Accordingly, Jecker and companions were packed out of the country via Acapulco on the 8th October. This is one of the wisest acts the Juarez Government ever performed.

In consequence of explanations that have taken place between the Governments of Guatemala and Mexico, the latter will admit a Plenipotentiary from the former, but has refused to receive again Señor Nery del Barrio.

The French frigate Bayonnaise had withdrawn from Acapulco.

A severe norther, which had swept the Mexican Gulf coast for ten days, culminated in a terrific gale on the 25th ult. The damage to the shipping in all that region was very great, and a portion of Napoleon's forces had a taste of acquiring a foothold on Mexican soil under peculiar difficulties. In the Summer the French had the deadly vomito to contend with, and now they have the furious and inexorable northers.

During this gale there were wrecked in the port of Vera Cruz, with considerable loss of life, the French transport steamer Chaptal, Spanish brigantine Augusta, American pilotboat Mary Emma, Mexican pilotboats Esperanza and Concepcion, American bark Finch, and the Eolo. At Sacrificios there were wrecked the English ship-of-war Conqueror, the French bark Nandi, and three other barks whose names are not mentioned.

The French frigate Charles, lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, was saved by cutting away her masts; also the American bark James Story. This vessel arrived from New-Orleans on the 22d ult., with eighty passengers, who, it is said, preferred to cast their lot in Mexico, to remaining in their own ruined City of New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS IN YUCATAN.

Yucatan continues in an unsettled state, according to the Espiritu Nacional, of Merida, of the 23d ult. The rebels, commanded by D. Pedro Acereto, passed (on the 18th) through the town of Sucila, and entered into Tunkas on the night of the 19th, where they had fortified themselves, with the intention, apparently, of not moving thence for some time to come.

The pronunciamento of Acereto at Tixtmin, on the 15th ult., published in the Espiritu Nacional, contains seven articles, in which he does not recognize the actual Government; appoints a council of five individuals, with extraordinary powers, to reorganize the country in twenty days, at the utmost, determine its character and powers, and names Col. Pedro Acereto as Chief of the revolution, and Francisco Cantón his Deputy, with the necessary powers.

On the afternoon of the 21st ult., the Commander-in-Chief of the acting brigade (Manuel Cepeda Peraza) arrived at Izamal with all the forces under his command, and set about preparing to act against the rebels.

The Legislature has granted extraordinary powers to the Governor of the State to apply to the exigencies of the present situation, and has protested against the intervention of the French Government in the affairs of the Mexican Republic.

According to the same paper, the attempts of Acereto had excited much indignation in Campeachy, and great enthusiasm was shown by all parties to take an active part in the tranquilizing of the State. The commander of the Matriculados, D. Buenaventura Pereza, offered himself voluntarily to the Governor of the neighboring State, asking to be put in service with those under his command, exceeding 400 men. Theodore Lapata, the chief of the corps of Artisans, likewise presented himself for the same purpose, but both offers were declined with acknowledgements for their patriotism. Two hundred men only were appointed on the service. They had set out for Sisal, en route to Merida, in aid of Yucatan.

Four of the mutineers at Hopelchen had been taken to the Capital as prisoners.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Opera—Christening of the Captain-General's Infant—Farewell Ball—Reported Prizes by the Montgomery.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

The principal and indeed the absorbing subject of attention among the beau monde of Havana has been, since the arrival of Max Maretzek, the Italian Opera. "Il Trovatore" was selected for the opening night, in which Mme. Charton-Demeurer, the prima donna absoluta, preëminently distinguished herself. This lady, as yet unknown in our hemisphere, brings with her a European reputation, being reckoned by amateurs one of the first of her kind, and a Parisian paper compares her to Mme. Lagrange, when that celebrated singer was in the height of her fame.

The opera of "Norma" was selected for the début of another prima donna, Señora Medori, whose personation of the Druid Priestess was, to say the least of it, sublime. No better selection could have been made for displaying not only the musical talent, but the rare histrionic abilities of this accomplished singer. She is ably seconded by Maccaferri, who acted Pollio, and Señor Biachi as Oroveso. The performance of the "Sonnambula," the third opera performed, introduced to notice a new singer, Señor Minetti, who, when he appears in New-York, will be a serious rival to Brignoli. Signora Sulzer, who takes the part of the contralto, is gaining every night in the esteem of the public and will be a great favorite.

The Captain General's infant son and heir was christened on Sunday last, at the private chapel in the palace, the Bishop of Havana officiating. A grand farewell ball afterwards took place, which was attended by all the aristocracy of Havana. The uncle of the Captain-General's lady, a rich planter of Trinidad, named Borrell, presented to his niece, on the occasion of the baptismal ceremony, a coronet brooch and ear-rings estimated to be worth $18,000. The ball was kept up with great animation until a very advanced hour.

On the same evening, prior to the ceremony, the Corporation of Havana made the Captain-General a present of a walking stick, richly mounted with diamonds and emeralds, as a token of their appreciation of his Government of the Island.

Seven of the parties found guilty of the murder of Linares and Peraza last year, have been condemned to death.

Acting Admiral Wilkes was among the guests at the ball, but as he retired before 10 o'clock, it is presumed that he did not enjoy himself. Mr. Shufeldt, our Consul, was also present.

A grand dinner was given on board the steamer Rio Rio on the 11th inst. The number of invited guests was very large, and cordiality, wit and pleasure reigned supreme. The following toasts were drank with the greatest enthusiasm:

"To the Union."

"To Peace and the Prosperity of the United States."

One of our naval officers replied most eloquently and feelingly to the toast of "To Peace and the Prosperity of the United States."

At a late hour the guests were taken ashore, highly delighted with the entertainments of the evening.

We are now awaiting here the arrival of the new steamer Union.

The Wachusett left here this morning, and the Santiago de Cuba came in from Key West.

The Kensington, just in at Key West, from off Mobile, reports that the steamer Montgomery captured the steamer Arizona, laden with arms and clothing, ninety miles south of Mobile.

It is stated that the steamers Caroline and Edward Houstoun, which left this port with cargoes of clothing, medicines, arms and ammunition for the rebels, had also been captured.

Seven small vessels have arrived here with cotton since my last letter. Four of these vessels belonged to the Confederates, and two were from St. Marks, and two from Mobile. All the vessels were schooners, and their tonnage amounted to 400 tons.

From Bermuda.

The Hamilton (Bermuda) Gazette, of the 11th inst., is received.

The Colonial Legislature had adjourned. The following order was adopted by it on the 4th inst.:

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Tremingham, that a message be sent to His Excellency the Governor, requesting His Excellency would be pleased to communicate with the Cunard Mail Steam Packet Company, acquainting them of the passing of an act by the Legislature to encourage steam communication between New-York and Bermuda, and to ascertain if it would be compatible with any of their arrangements to carry out such a scheme as contemplated by the Legislature, and in accordance with the provisions of that act. Also, to procure any information on the subject from any other source that His Excellency may think it would be important to have.

The Gazette says:

The American steamer Sue Chuen, Capt. Kennedy, which arrived at St. George's on Monday, the 3d inst., has been found to be more injured than was at first supposed, her rudder-post being entirely broken, and loose at or near the keel, and had they encountered another gale, it is feared she must have foundered. The job of effecting repairs at these Islands is a difficult one, in the absence of proper facilities, but we learn that Capt. Kennedy is equal to the emergency.

Movements of Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Massachusetts Fiftieth Regiment, Col. Messer, left for New-York at three o'clock this afternoon via Norwich. Four more regiments leave the present week and two early next week.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LETTER FROM GAINESVILLE.

Matters with the Eleventh Army Corps—A Spy Captured—Recent Promotions—A Rebel Raid upon the Telegraph.

GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

At the date of this letter it will be seen that Gen. Sigel's headquarters are still at this place, and not further South, as many loyal people north of this hope and believe. No person connected with the Eleventh Army Corps is responsible for this; that burden rests entirely upon persons remote from the command, and who doubtless have reasons of their own—whether sufficient or not—for it. Indeed, it was expected by all here that we should have continued in the advance and enter Warrenton—a place which for weeks before its final reoccupation was at the mercy of the commanding officer had he been permitted to act; but the powers at Washington, for some good purpose, it is best to assume, decreed it otherwise, and while the advance of this corps was within sight of Warrenton—where it had been for several days—another was directed to take the position. By some the movement was looked upon as peculiarly strategic, while others, admitting it to be strategy, at the same time believe that the strategy displayed has the ear-marks of diplomacy. Be this as it may, I do not propose to unravel the red tape and let the facts within drop out of their inclosure at this time, but record it as one of the mysterious events of the war. While brooding over this, a gleam of hope shines upon us from Washington. Madame Rumor says the Eleventh Army Corps will advance in some direction at an early day; the direction will depend doubtless upon a variety of circumstances—chiefly pertaining to the movements of Jackson. It is quite certain that the rebels have a very respectable force in the Shenandoah Valley, ready to pounce upon our rear or upon the capital should the army too soon move in a southerly direction. With the Union army south of the Rappahannock, a raid by Jackson's force in its rear would be no trifling matter, and it is against such a movement, it is believed, that the special attention of the military authorities is directed at this time. In a few days the whole face of affairs may be, and probably will be, changed, by the falling back of the rebel force to which reference is made; but until this change occurs no Southward movement in force can take place. Gen. Burnside is carefully maturing a plan for continuing the campaign, and he will not move until everything is in readiness to strike a telling and effectual blow at the rebellion.

As this corps is composed of fighting men—soldiers who are serving a country and not an individual—it is not the least demoralized by the recent change made in commanders, and is, therefore, as ready as ever to discharge any duty that it may be called upon to perform with alacrity. None of its officers have resigned, and none have threatened, so far as I know, to commit so suicidal an act. It would give the loyal people of the country a new hope of the success of the cause in which they are engaged, could they realize how little interest the army takes in mere political questions. The great body of the army is truly loyal, because they feel that they are fighting for a holy cause, and it matters not with them whether traitors or loyal men are elected by party to place and power, so long as the head of the nation is unquestionably loyal and equal to the important trust confided to him.

Of news there is but little here at present. Last night a man was brought in by our scouts from the vicinity of Leesburgh, on suspicion of being a spy. He has been engaged for some time past in inducing Union soldiers to desert, but he at last met with one who, while apparently yielding to his persuasion, laid a plan for his capture. The spy has been sent before Gen. Burnside.

RECENT PROMOTIONS.

The whole corps was yesterday made glad to receive official notice of the promotion of some of the most efficient officers connected with Gen. Sigel's Staff. The names of the gentlemen who have thus been deservedly honored are as follows:

Capt. C. W. Asmussen, to Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

Major T. A. Meysenburg, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. Wm. Leduc, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Capt. J. B. Salisburg, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Commissary.

Capt. George G. Lyon, to Major and Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. George T. Robinson, to Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Mr. A. Dulon, of New-York, to Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT.

Some little excitement existed along the line of the railroad yesterday, caused by a sudden suspension of telegraph communication between Bull Run and Alexandria. After a lapse of three hours the line was in working order again, through the efficiency of Maj. Eckerts, A. D. C. and Telegraph Superintendent. The wire had been cut at a point about five miles north of Bull Run Creek, by some venturesome servant of the rebellion—probably a bushwhacker.

ARREST OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

Mr. Hunton, a large planter residing near New-Baltimore, was arrested a few days since and taken to Washington. It is alleged that he was entirely too active a rebel to be trusted within our lines.

LETTER FROM WARRENTON JUNCTION

The Army Moving for Richmond—The Late Attack on Sturgis' Wagon Train—Killed and Wounded.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Monday Evening, Nov. 17, 1862.

The army is marching through this place en route for Richmond, while the sick and wounded are being transferred by cars to Washington. The road from Warrenton lies through a region made desolate by the rude destruction and havoc of war. Many of the plantations are totally uninhabited, save by the aged and decrepid negroes who have been left behind.

In the attack on Sturgis' ammunition train, near Sulphur Springs, on Friday evening, Lieut. John H. McIlvaine, of Durell's Battery was killed, and one private belonging to the same had an arm blown off. A Sergeant in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts was killed, and two teamsters belonging to the wagon-train wounded. Three ladies present, to administer to the wants of the sick and wounded, acted most heroically under the hot fire. J.

THE PROBABILITIES.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 18.

A glance at any good map of Virginia will show the reader that the fine march made by Burnside on Sunday and yesterday has brought his army from ten to twenty miles nearer Richmond than the main portion of the rebel army was, probably, this morning. Else the latter moved to countercast Burnside's movement sooner, much sooner, than could reasonably have been expected; as it was doubtless twenty-four hours after Burnside moved before the rebel Generals comprehended what his movement meant, and then it probably took them twenty-four hours more—or until last night—before they could get fairly in motion to head Burnside off from Richmond.

We now believe that he will get to Hanover Junction at least before they can throw a sufficient force before it to dispute its possession by the Army of the Potomac.

Much however depends, we opine, upon the energy with which our Construction Corps prosecutes the work before it, as supplies of all kinds must speedily follow Burnside, to secure the triumph of his plans.

The rebel Gen. Jackson has been fairly maneuvered out into the cold. It is hardly possible that his corps can participate in the great battle for the possession of Richmond. If he has, as is asserted, 70,000 men, then he has quite half the whole rebel Army of the Potomac away up at the head of the Valley, at least twelve days' fair marching from Richmond, with Burnside's army not six days' march from it.

But it is plain to us that this 70,000 story is without foundation, and that he has not 30,000 troops, if more than 15,000—a large number to venture to isolate so far away from where Lee knew well he must sooner or later fight the decisive battle of the war.

Five days should see that great battle over and Burnside should have Richmond in less than ten days, as the campaign seems now to progress. However, we repeat, much indeed seems to depend on the energy and efficiency of the Construction Corps.

A correspondent of the Star writes from Manassas Junction under date of Nov. 18:

"It is taken for granted here that our authorities will to-day abandon this (Orange and Alexandria) railroad beyond this point, and soon to Fairfax. The Potomac must so rise from yesterday's rain as to afford insurance against an attempt of Jackson to make a serious raid over into Maryland.

This, in turn, will be likely to cause the return of Sigel's forces nearer to Washington, from whence it can operate to much greater advantage, as the reserve of Burnside's army, than as at present posted out in the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap."

A BRILLIANT EXPEDITION.

Successful Operations Against a Party of Stuart's Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, CAMP JESSIE, NEW CREEK, Va., Oct. 30, 1862.

To Capt. Melvin, Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: One hour after the reception, and in pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, I left this camp at 4:30 o'clock P. M., in command of Company A, Lieut. Hart; Company C, Capt. Young; Company D, Capt. Weir, Ringgold Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering 180 men, and one section of Rourke's Battery, commanded by Capt. John Rourke.

I arrived with my command at Greenland Gap (21 miles,) at 11 o'clock, P. M., where I was informed that the enemy, (Stuart's Cavalry,) 400 strong, with about 200 head of cattle, crossed the mountain near Greenland at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

We then immediately advanced in pursuit, through the Gap, along the Ridgeville road, determined, if possible, to intercept them before they reached the crossing of that road, five miles from Petersburgh.

When we arrived within three miles of the crossing I halted the detachment, and sent forward Lieut. Hart and ten of his men to ascertain whether the enemy had passed the crossing, and he ascertained from a reliable source that the enemy, consisting of from 300 to 500 of Stuart's Cavalry, Lee's Brigade, were encamped within two miles back of the other road. At daylight we advanced upon the enemy, and when within 700 yards, I ordered Capt. Rourke to the front with his guns, when a few well-directed shell and shot, fired by Capt. Rourke in person, threw the enemy into confusion, and caused them to fly into the woods.

I then ordered the cavalry to charge, which order was promptly and gallantly executed, particularly by Company A, Lieut. Hart. After sixteen of the enemy were captured, being unable to find any more of the enemy, I ordered the cattle to be collected and driven with the greatest possible dispatch toward our own camp, especially as I was apprehensive of an attack by Imboden, who was reported with a force of seven hundred men at Petersburgh, only five miles distant.

I am glad to inform you our loss was none, while that of the enemy is known to have been at least three killed, sixteen were taken prisoners, sixteen horses captured, and one hundred and sixty head of cattle.

I have been informed by one of the prisoners that the enemy's force consisted of two picked men from each company of Lee's Brigade, Stuart's Cavalry.

The success of the expedition is owing to the rapidity of our movements, having advanced some thirty-five miles during the night, and to the cheerful and active coöperation of the officers and men composing the detachment.

Lieut. John A. Ayres, of my regiment, Acting Adjutant of the detachment, rendered me valuable and efficient aid.

The report is respectfully submitted.

I am, Captain, very respectfully yours,
(Signed) JAMES QUIRK, Lieut.-Col. Com.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Foster's Official Report of His Recent Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The following dispatches have been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, Nov. 12, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, agreeable to my letter of the 30th ult., informing you of my intention to make an expedition through the eastern counties of this State, and stating the object of the move, I left this post on the 31st ult., and have just arrived here on my return.

I am happy to inform you that although the original plan for the capture of the three regiments foraging in that section was, owing to the condition of the roads, frustrated, the expedition will be of great service to our cause in this Department.

The First Brigade, under command of Col. T. J. C. Amory, together with the artillery, cavalry and wagon train, were marched from this point across the country to Washington; the balance of my forces, including the Second Brigade, Col. Stevenson, and the Third Brigade, Col. Lee, were embarked on transports, and landed at Washington, where they were joined by Col. Amory's command on Saturday evening, the 2d inst.

On Sunday, the 3d, all the forces, including artillery, left Washington, under my command, for Williamson. On the evening of the same day we encountered the enemy, posted in a strong position at a small creek, called Little Creek. I immediately ordered Col. Stevenson, commanding the Second Brigade, who was then in the advance, to make all haste in driving them from the opposite side of the creek, and push on at once. The engagement lasted one hour, when the enemy, being driven from their rifle-pits by the effective fire of Belger's Rhode Island Battery, retired to Rawls' Mills, one mile farther on, where they made another stand in a recently constructed field-work. Belger's Battery and two batteries of the Third New-York Artillery, were immediately ordered into position, and after a spirited engagement of half an hour, succeeded in drawing the enemy from their works, and across a bridge, which they burned. That night, while the pioneers built the burnt bridge, the forces bivouacked on the field, and proceeded the next morning to Williamston, where we arrived about noon. We started from there after a short rest, in pursuit of the enemy, bivouacking about five miles from that place. On the following day, we reached and occupied the fortifications at Rainbow Banks, three miles below Hamilton, and then pushed on to Hamilton. There we expected to find some iron-clad boats, said to be in the process of construction at Hamilton, but discovered nothing of the kind. On the 6th, we left Hamilton, in pursuit of the enemy toward Tarboro, and encamped on the same night within ten miles of that place. It was my intention to pursue the enemy toward Tarboro, but the exhausted condition of my men, most of whom had been sick during the last two months and had not yet recovered their strength, and the provisions being entirely exhausted, so that I had to subsist the command by foraging, as well as the fact that the enemy were being largely reinforced by rail, changed my plans, and on the following morning, the 7th inst., I countermarched the column, making Hamilton the same night, where we remained till the next morning, when we marched for Williamston in the midst of a severe snow-storm. At Williamston we remained a day, in order to give the men an opportunity to rest. At daylight the next day, the 10th inst., we started for Plymouth, where we arrived that night. The following day the troops were all re-embarked at Newbern.

During the engagement at Rawl's Mills and at Hamilton, we captured five prisoners, who were paroled at Williamston. The loss on our side consisted in six killed and eight wounded.

The expedition was instrumental in saving the town and forces at Plymouth from destruction and capture, as I found upon my arrival at the place that the enemy's forces, while lying in the vicinity, besides being engaged in foraging, had reconstructed a bridge over the creek, three miles outside the town, for the transportation of their artillery to the opposite bank. I also learned, from information gathered on the spot, that an immediate attack was to have been made on the place; but upon hearing of my advance from Washington, and seeing the danger of their capture, they beat a precipitate and hasty retreat.

The navy, under command of Com. Davenport, senior officer, cooperated heartily with me during the whole time, by sending five gunboats to Hamilton, and three placing four boat howitzers, with their crews, at my disposal.

I desire to mention particularly the efficient conduct of Col. Stevenson, commanding the Second Brigade, and Col. Potter, of the First North Carolina Union Volunteers.

I recommend that Col. Stevenson, for his efficient services on this march, and in the affair at Little Creek and Rawls' Mills, as well as previous services at the battles of Roanoke and Newbern, be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, to date from Nov. 3, 1862. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. G. FOSTER, Major-General Commanding.

The Official Result in New-York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Atlas and Argus gives the following full official vote on Governor:

Whole vote	603,584
Seymour	307,063
Wadsworth	296,491
Majority for Seymour	10,572

Canal Commissioner Skinner leads his ticket.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor elect of the State, is in town to-day, and remains during the week. He is the guest of Hon. Erastus Corning.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

Markets dull and prices unchanged. Butter will probably open on Monday at a decline, owing to large arrivals by the Constitution. There is a speculative movement in Cordage, and a concentration of all Eastern in the market, at 11½c.@12c.

The steamer Oregon sails this evening for Mazatlan, taking about seventy passengers who go to Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua to engage in silver mining. Two extensive mills for reducing silver ore are also to go forward. This is the commencement of what promises to be an extensive movement among Californians engaged in Mexican enterprises, including many men of considerable capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 17.

Butter, 28c. Large sales of Coal Oil, at 85c.

The wooden building southeast corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, containing the Morning Call newspaper office, was partially burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

The whaleship W. C. Nye, arrived from Astachac the middle of October, reports an average success for nineteen vessels which spent the season there. They have mostly left for Honolulu. Five in all purpose to refit at San Francisco.

The ship Windward has cleared for New-York, with a cargo of 21,000 hides, 450 packages of copper ore, 727 bales wool, 300 casks turpentine, 1,000 sacks mustard, and 30 cases silver ore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Sailed, ship Lotus for Hong Kong, carrying $190,000 in treasure.

Butter has declined; sales 1,000 firkins at 25c. Candles—1,500 boxes at 18½c.@19c.; 250 bbls. whisky at 42½c. Spirits, 42c. Eastern hops dull, at 30c. Coal Oil—Sales at 75c.

Henry Bates, State Treasurer of California in 1856, died to-day.

The steamship Republic has been confiscated to the Government for sailing under a false register. She was partly owned by Holladay & Flint.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 17.

Arrived, ship Highlander, New-York. Sailed, ship Enoch, Liverpool.

Villainous Attempt to Destroy a Railroad Train.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Last night's train on the Western road, from Springfield for Albany, was thrown from a track down a fifty feet embankment.

The accident was caused designedly by some villains who drew the spikes and misplaced the rail at a sharp curve, causing the whole train to run down the embankment.

The engineer, fireman, and several passengers were injured, but fortunately no one was killed.

The passengers held a meeting at Stanwix Hall, and exonerated the Company from all blame, and paid, at the same time, a tribute to Mr. Chapman, the conductor, and all the employes on the road.

The Philadelphia Newspapers and the Rise in Paper, Materials, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

At a meeting of the newspaper proprietors of this city, to-day, it was unanimously agreed to combine for the protection of their interests, in view of the heavy advance in the price of paper, materials, &c.

An increase in the charge for subscription or a reduction in the size of the papers is proposed, and either plan will be adopted at an early day.

Tolls on the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The amount of tolls received in this city from the Erie Canal, from the opening of navigation to the 16th inst., exceeds three millions.

The Steamship St. George.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The steamship St. George, from Glasgow, passed here this evening, en route to Quebec. She brings no news.

Burning of the Norway Iron Works.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Norway Iron and Wire Works, on Dorchester-avenue, South Boston, were destroyed by fire last night.

The building contained valuable machinery and a large amount of stock.

About one hundred and thirty workmen are thrown out of employment by the fire.

From Nassau.

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON, N. C., RUN BY THE KATE.

The British Brig Alma, of Nassau, Capt. Bonn, from Nassau Nov. 7, with fruit and old junk to Darrell & Co., arrived yesterday. She left schooner Ettie in port, to leave for New-York in three days. The British steamer Pacific, hence, arrived Nov. 1, and sailed for Havana, to return to Nassau. The Confederate steamer Kate, from Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of cotton, arrived at Nassau 4th inst., having passed the blockade.

Murder on Staten Island.

The people of Port Richmond, Staten Island, were thrown into a high state of excitement on Wednesday by the discovery that Alabamus Harrison a man of about 40 years, and the son of a well-known physician there, had been murdered and robbed on the street the night before. The body was found about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The murder was committed by strangulation, it appears, by the examination of Dr. Wm. G. Eadie. The deceased was robbed of a watch and a pocket-book containing a small amount of money. He was strangled with his neck-tie. No clue had been obtained of the murderer up to noon. The Coroner is holding an inquest this afternoon.

A GRAND BALL.—A grand ball will be given by the T. F. Meagher Club, at Irving Hall, corner of Fifteenth-street and Irving-place, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, the proceeds to be devoted to the R. C. Orphans of Brooklyn, who were lately driven from their Asylum by the disastrous fire in Brooklyn.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OFF CAPE RACE.

The Alleged Violation of the Spanish Flag on the Coast of Cuba.

Reparation Demanded by the Spanish Government.

The Acts of the Captain of the Gunboat Montgomery Disavowed.

Dissensions in the French Cabinet Regarding the Roman Question.

GRECIAN AFFAIRS STILL UNSETTLED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 6th, via Londonderry on the 7th instant, passed Cape Race en route to Quebec at 8 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The Anglo-Saxon is the last steamer this season for Quebec.

The steamship Hansa, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 5th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Daily News remarks: "As to shipping English merchants supplying arms and ammunition to the North or South, the thing is [illegible]." It then quotes authorities to show that the fitting out or equipping of such ships as the Alabama is a breach not only of international but of statute law.

The London Morning Post traces the [illegible] of Gen. McClellan's army to the success of the Democrats in the State elections. It says that Gen. McClellan is a consistent Democrat, that he is a universal favorite with the people and the soldiers, and that it is well known that he is [illegible] unwilling to see the war terminated.

The Post thinks that if the elections in other States should prove favorable to the Democrats, [illegible] to no inconsiderable extent the Democratic element in Congress, the probabilities of a speedy peace will be so much enhanced as to make any attempt to invade Virginia not only useless but criminal.

The appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan as member of the Council of India, is approved by the Queen. He succeeds Mr. Laing in the Financial Department.

FRANCE.

It was reported that the dissensions in the French Cabinet, regarding the Roman question, were worse than ever, and it was stated that a majority of the Ministers felt disposed to resign, unless the Emperor should resolve to give Rome to the Italians.

An advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of France was anticipated on the day of the sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

GREECE.

It is stated that the Bavarian Government intend to invoke the fulfillment of the Treaty Stipulations, reserving the succession of the throne of Greece to the Bavarian dynasty.

The new Provisional Government is favorable to the monarchy, but a powerful republican party wishes the establishment of a Federal Government, with the adjacent Turkish Provinces of Epirus, Thessaly and Macedonia.

The Russian journals favor the latter scheme.

It is asserted that England and France have warned the Provisional Government not to raise a European question, and to respect the Ottoman Territory.

RUSSIA.

Count Victor Panin, Minister of Justice, has been dismissed. Senator Lianovsky is his successor.

An imperial decree repeals certain taxes in Poland hitherto paid by Jews only.

TURKEY.

A slight Albanian revolt had taken place in the District of Scutari. The leaders were all arrested.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Telegraph mentions the stoppage of "The Provident Institute of Victoria and Bank of Deposit," with liabilities amounting to £300,000 sterling.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 7.

The Spanish Government has demanded the punishment of the Americans who violated the Spanish flag on the coast of Cuba.

The American Minister at Madrid had an audience with the Queen of Spain, and assured Her Majesty that the American Government did not authorize the acts of the Captain of the Federal gunboat Montgomery.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 7.

Mediation rumors are again current.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 7.

The Bank of France has advanced its rate of discount to four per cent.

Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon, via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Nov. 7.

The Broker's Circular reports:

"The sales of Cotton for the week have been [illegible] bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators, and [illegible] to exporters. The market opened buoyant with a considerable advance, but subsequently became dull, and the advance was partially lost, and closes with an advance on the week of ½d. @ 1d. on Americans, ½d. @¾d. on Surats, and 1d.@1½d. for Egyptian. The sales to-day (Friday) were 1,000 bales, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	28d.	Middling Orleans	[illegible]
Fair Mobile	27d.	Middling Mobile	[illegible]
Fair Uplands	26d.	Middling Uplands	[illegible]

The total stock in port is 200,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull. Lard declining.

LONDON—Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money. Bullion in Bank of England decreased [illegible]. American Stocks—Illinois Central 42@41 discount; Erie, [illegible].

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued heavy, and Consols fractionally lower. Money was in moderate demand, with an abundant supply. American Railway Shares were still advancing, owing to the continued absorption for export to New-York.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.—This evening a patriotic concert will be given at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers, by the children of the Public Schools of the Thirteenth Ward. Mayor Opdyke will preside. Tickets can be procured at the principal music stores.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Etna.

The London Times Obtains a Letter from Richmond.

State of Things in the Rebel Capital.

Some Northern Falsehoods Exposed.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce and British Neutrality.

Another Cabinet Minister on the War.

The British steamship Etna, Capt. Brooks, which sailed from Liverpool at 10½ on the morning of the 5th inst., and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 6th, arrived here yesterday morning.

The leading points of her news were received [illegible] days since from Cape Race, where she was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press; but from our files we extract various matters of peculiar interest.

FROM RICHMOND BY WAY OF ENGLAND.

Letter from a Special Correspondent of the London Times at the Rebel Capital.

Richmond, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

"The spirit of liberty in the Southern States is more high and haughty than in the Northern. In the Carolinas and Virginia they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks among them like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. These people of the Southern colonies are much more strongly and with a higher and more stubborn spirit attached to liberty than those to the northward. Such were all ancient commonwealths; such were our Gothic ancestors; such in our days the Poles; such will be all masters of slaves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible."

REBEL LUXURIES.

Such were the memorable words uttered on the 22d of March, 1775, in the House of Commons by Edmund Burke, to whom more than to any other child of man it was given to look over the heads of coming centuries. The stranger who wins his way this day to Richmond will find the fullest realization of these prophetic words on a far mightier field of action than was within the purview of their inspired utterer. It is not too much to say that the most fanatical believer in the ancient Union, be he Mr. Seward himself, would despair of the faith that is in him, and acknowledge himself, in Victor Hugo's phrase, the "somnambulist of a vanished dream," could he walk the streets of Richmond this day, and gauge the spirit and feeling of its people after nearly nineteen months of such warfare as the world never contemplated before. The streets are crowded, the hotels refuse to contain their shoals of guests; everywhere the quietness and confidence of a people secure in its own strength is incontestably evident. Everything necessary for life, most things requisite for its luxurious enjoyment, as it is interpreted on this Continent, are to be found in abundance. There is absolutely only one commodity of which the absence is gravely felt, that commodity being ice. Does the Federal Government hope by such a frail rudder to steer the Southern Confederacy back into the harbor of Union?

Of course, with many of the supplies sucked in through the most ridiculous of blockades, and transported over the enormous area which separates Richmond from the cities of the southern seaboard, prices are high. The board and lodging in the hotels amount to $4 per day; clothing and boots are extremely dear, but are to be had by paying for them; medical supplies are scarce, but are constantly being introduced in not insufficient quantities across the Potomac and through the cities of the coast. And here, from personal experience, I may express my conviction of the utter impossibility of blockading the Potomac and the Ohio, and shutting off the South from supplies, along a frontier which from Fortress Monroe to distant Kansas, extends for some 1,500 miles. If the whole Federal navy was to concentrate in the Potomac, it would be utterly inadequate effectively to block the innumerable creeks and reaches of that river. Add to this that on both sides the stream dwells a population of which not more than five per cent. are in favor of the Union. In several counties in Maryland the Provost-Marshal is described as being the only Union man, and it is believed that the life which he leads is none of the easiest.

THE DRAFT.

As for the draft in Maryland, it will be much worse than a farce. There are few able-bodied men left, and of those who remain how many will fight for the Union? If any such there be, and they are ever led into action by Federal officers, how many of those officers will survive the first mêlée which they share with their disaffected troops? Along the Potomac there was, eighteen months ago, a very large proportion of the population averse to secession, reluctant to embark upon it, and loyal to the old flag. But with the war came the Federal troops, squatting first upon Maryland soil and preying upon its entrails, without paying one farthing in compensation for cattle and sheep, hogs and poultry, maize and wheat, oats and hay, indiscriminately seized and devoured, to say nothing of horses stolen, houses and fences torn down and burnt, havoc and rapine scattered broadcast over the land. Next came Virginia's turn. Starting from Fortress Monroe, and running westward to Winchester, scarcely a house within fifty miles of the Potomac but bears evidence of Yankee greed and spoliation. In nearly every county the court-house, in which the assizes for each county used to be held, is rudely demolished, doors and windows torn down, while within, upon the white walls, in every shape of handwriting, are recorded the autographs of the Vandals whose handiwork surrounds the beholder. Stories upon stories have reached me detailing how the wives of Federal officers, represented by my exasperated informants as having usually "hailed from" detested New-England, forced their way behind the Federal troops into the fine family mansions of the Old Dominion, and personally superintended the abstraction and transmission northward of old family china, silver, glass, pictures, books, furniture and pianofortes. A Virginian lady, who remonstrated with one of these Yankee hen-harriers, engaged in packing up valued family china, was met with the rejoinder, "You are a rebel, and have no rights that I am bound to respect; your property therefore is mine." In short, such a picture of desolation as the northern frontier of Virginia and the lovely Shenandoah Valley, the Paradise of America, exhibit can be likened only to the Palatinate after Turenne's final visit, or to Attica, as Thucydides paints it, after the annual Lacedemonian incursion during the Peloponnesian war.

PROSPECTS OF RESTORING THE UNION.

The upshot of this system of restoring the Union will readily suggest itself to the reader. I have traveled far and wide through Virginia; I have conversed with men, women, striplings, and children in that State and in Maryland; I have seen men, formerly substantial and thriving, whose everything has been devoured by the Federals; but never in one single instance have I heard a word of regret by reason of the war, a timid note sounded in regard to its issue, a sigh breathed over the departed Union, a ghost of a desire expressed in favor of compromise or reconstruction. On the contrary, one universal chorus echoes through the length and breadth of the land: "The net is broken, and we are delivered!" Mr. Everett and his votaries, who still believe in imprisoned loyalty as existing in the South, might as well search in the British Isles for a man who desired them to be annexed to France. So united, so homogeneous a community as the States of the Southern Confederacy finds no parallel in our own annals. No war that England has waged for a hundred years has met with such cordial, unanimous, undivided support. The war against the French Republic had its Charles Fox; the war against Russia its Richard Cobden. There is no such character in the Southern States. The victory of the Federals in this exasperated struggle means, not the defeat of the Southern armies—not the possession of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, which would no more lead to a conclusion of the war than the seizure of the Isle of Man. A Federal victory means nothing on earth but the extermination and annihilation of every man, woman and child in the Southern Confederacy. There is no passion, no frenzy, in the universal language. The intensity of the hate flushes the cheek and clinches the teeth, but finds little expression in feeble words. If anything, the exuberance of animosity is more perceptible in the flashing eyes and eager earnestness of the women; but the settled and unconquerable firmness of the men requires nothing to be added to it. The possibility of Richmond's falling is calmly discussed, and preparations have long been made for such a contingency. Surprise is expressed that the Federals have not long ago possessed themselves of several other Southern cities as well as New-Orleans. The possession of a capital city in these days of railroads is a very different thing from what it used to be in the days of Wagram and Jena. Great suffering might be inflicted on women and children if Mobile and Charleston fell—suffering which there is only too much reason to fear would be most acceptable to the Federals, *judging from the record of their deeds during this* last year and a half. But every considerable city in the South might be reduced to ashes without changing the mood or undermining the resolution of the feeblest heart, if any feeble heart there be in the Southern Confederacy.

THE BLOCKADE.

It should be noticed, before leaving the subject in reference to the blockade, that, while four-fifths of the smuggling vessels on the Potomac and two-thirds of the seagoing vessels on the coast are invariably successful in their entrance to and exit from "Dixie's Land," there are occasional seizures effected by Federal vessels, which are made the most of by the New-York Press and in Mr. Seward's dispatches. As an instance, it may be mentioned that Mr. Vizitelly, the well-known and popular correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, has been singularly unfortunate in the dispatches which, during the last six weeks, he has addressed to England, and which have, without exception, been subjected to moving accidents by flood and field. But the fact remains that the South, though sorely vexed by the blockade, is penetrated and reached by vessels every day and every night, and that, consequently, there is no such scarcity as the Federal journals have loved to paint. The influence of the blockade is felt in enhanced prices, but even here there is a compensation. The South, cut off from external facilities, has been taught to look to itself for a thousand commodities which it once drew from the North, and of which it has now no alternative but to improvise, however lamely and inadequately, the manufacture and production. It makes but little difference to a nation which is receiving little from abroad that exchange on Europe should be at a fabulous premium. But it is a serious and momentous circumstance for the importer at New-York, and still more serious for the consumer whom he supplies, that exchange on England should rise from par or 109 to 135 and upward, when it is considered that such is the magnitude of the New-York imports that nearly a million and a half of dollars are the weekly receipts from Customs' duties upon them. The South, poor in specie and thrown on its own resources, is unable to spend money; but there are not wanting persons who assert that the compulsory absence of Southerners for two Summers from Newport, Saratoga and other Northern watering-places will save enough money to pay not less than one quarter of the entire cost of the war. The blockade, designed to beggar, will in the end strengthen and consolidate a nation which can waste nothing upon luxuries, and is carrying on its war at a cost the aggregate amount of which will fall far short of the sum which has illicitly gone into the ravenous maw of the Nyms and Bardolphs of the North.

THE WAR SINCE SEPT. 1.

It remains for me to recapitulate from Southern sources the narrative of the month's proceedings which followed the restoration of Gen. McClellan to supreme command on the occasion of the headlong discomfiture of the forces commanded by Gen. Pope. In connection with these battles the traveler's attention is called to a crowd eagerly surrounding the store of the principal bookseller in this town. Upon examination he will discover hanging in the window a coat, to which is attached the following inscription:

"This coat was taken from the wardrobe of Maj.-Gen. John Pope, captured at Catlett's Station by Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and directed to be placed at West & Johnston's, with this inscription:

'Taken from the man who said he never expected to see anything but the backs of the rebels.'"

It will be remembered that Gen. McClellan resumed the chief command of the Federal armies on the 2d of September. On the 14th of that month he fought his first battle in Maryland, called the battle of South Mountain, against the rear guard of the Confederates. No one is so willing to give McClellan credit for bringing his raw and demoralized troops into action upon so early a day as the Confederates themselves. Gen. Lee had witnessed their panic rout after the battles at the end of August; had seen Pope's shattered columns driven like huddled sheep into Washington; and it was not unreasonable to suppose that a considerable time would elapse before they would again leave its sheltering fortresses. The only step by which it was possible to inspire confidence was taken, and Gen. McClellan was reappointed. To him, and to him alone, is due the credit for reorganizing and reinspiriting his broken hosts, and it is freely accorded to him in this section of the country.

It appears to have been Gen. Lee's principal design, when he crossed into Maryland, to seize Harper's Ferry, and to test the spirit of the Marylanders by his temperate proclamation. In order to be unmolested in his attack on Harper's Ferry, he threatened Pennsylvania from Hagerstown, throwing Gov. Curtin into hysterics, and animating Baltimore with the hope that he would emancipate her from the iron tyranny of Gen. Wool. He had little serious expectation of being able to reach Pennsylvania, but if Gen. Pope had been continued in command, and Maryland had been more free to act, there can be no doubt that Baltimore and Washington would have fallen. But when McClellan took the field, and the army's confidence again sprang aloft, Gen. Lee had no other purpose on the soil of Maryland than to capture Harper's Ferry. Gen. Jackson, after reaching Hagerstown, fell suddenly and silently back upon Harper's Ferry, and enveloped it closely upon every side.

THE REBELS OUTNUMBERED AT ANTIETAM.

At this moment the fame of McClellan's early approach, with the design of reinforcing Harper's Ferry, overtook Gen. Lee. He immediately threw Gen. G. Hill's Division of from 12,000 to 15,000 men back to a strong position upon South Mountain, where, on Sept. 14, Gen. McClellan attacked them with not less than 70,000 men. The Southerners fell slowly back before this imposing force, but not without inflicting upon it such a loss that it was not till Sept. 17 that McClellan forced on the momentous battle of Antietam Creek. The morning of the 17th found Gen. Lee strongly posted, but with not more than [illegible] men when the battle commenced. For once the Federal papers, which are in the habit of representing that their armies are but handfuls of men fighting against overwhelming hordes of rebels, do not claim that their alleged victory was won against superior numbers of their opponents. How great the disparity was at the commencement of the battle is probably known to Gen. McClellan. It is believed by President Davis, whose calm and dispassionate opinion will command more respect in England than the rhapsodies of the Federals, that the Southerners were at first outnumbered more than three to one.

At noon the ubiquitous Jackson threw himself and his Division (possibly 12,000 men) upon the right wing of the Federals. He had previously forced the garrison of Harper's Ferry to surrender to a man, taking all their arms, munitions of war, and cannon; and, though delayed longer than was expected, he arrived soon enough to attack McClellan. The ground won in the morning by the Federals, who were in tremendous force, upon their right wing, was swiftly recovered, and held until the end of the day. At four in the afternoon, Gen. A. P. Hill's Division came up and joined the Confederate right. It was well that Gen. Burnside's advance on the Federal left was so long delayed, and was eventually made with overwhelming numbers. The day closed with Gen. Burnside clinging closely to the bridge, beyond which he could not advance, *with Gen. Jackson on the same ground as the Confederates held in the morning*, upon as level and drawn a battle as history exhibits. But it was fought for half the day with 45,000 men on the Confederate side, and for the remaining half with not more than an aggregate of 70,000 men, against a host which is admitted to have consisted of 150,000 men, and may have been much more. No battle of the war has done more to convince the Confederates that it matters little what is the disparity of numbers between themselves and their foe. The old and insolent contempt of their enemy originally held by the Southerners in this war is confirmed and ratified by the experience of the last nineteen months.

This, then, is one of the battles with respect to which Gen. McClellan, admitting a loss on his own side of 15,000 men, estimates his enemy's loss at about 25,000 dead, wounded, and missing! The reader who remembers the position occupied by Gen. Lee's forces, will smile at Gen. McClellan's credulity. True it is that many Confederates, who have more regard for Gen. McClellan than is felt by his own Government, affirm that the dispatches put forth in his name are rarely his own fabrication. I am told by the highest authority that the official statement, comprising the most minute details of the Confederate loss at the battle of Antietam Creek, estimates the whole loss, in dead, wounded, and missing at 6,000 men. Another circumstance is noticeable. A Federal loss of infinite magnitude would evoke no sigh of sympathy, no moment of sadness, except so far as it was supposed to defer the restoration of the Union. But the whole Confederacy bewails the 6,000 victims at Antietam *Creek with brotherly affection and sympathy*. Nor is that appalling indifference which amazes and paralyzes the spectator in Washington and New-York affected here. Scarcely a lady but wears mourning, proud to display that she has lost a relative fighting in a cause dearer to her than life; scarcely a person but speaks sorrowfully and with affliction of a loss which seems to them appalling, though not much more than one-third of that inflicted upon their *poco curante* foe. That the battle in question was no Federal victory is best evinced by the inaction on both sides on the following day. Thursday passed and no attempt to press Gen. Lee was made, notwithstanding the enormous numerical superiority of his foe. At length, slowly and unmolested, on the night of Thursday, having effected the reduction of Harper's Ferry, and fought on equal terms with his enemy, the Southern army was drawn to the southern bank of the Potomac without losing a cannon or wasting a life.

A SUPPRESSED INCIDENT.

We come next to an episode in the war which is naturally ignored by Mr. Stanton and the Northern Press. It appears that, discovering that his enemy had retreated across the river, Gen. McClellan, on Saturday, the 20th of September, threw some 3,000 across in pursuit. The movement was observed by Gen. A. P. Hill, who left a few field pieces in position, from which he fired feebly upon the advancing Northerners, giving orders to his men to retreat hastily as they approached. The Federals rushed on the guns, and followed eagerly after what they imagined to be a broken and panicstruck foe. But when they had got about a mile and a half, Gen. Hill opened upon them with grape and canister, and the slaughter is described as having been the most appalling which the war has witnessed. I am assured that not one-tenth of the invading force escaped—that the river was literally choked with the dead and dying, who had rushed into the stream and struggled frantically with each other to escape the pursuit. It is evident that the lesson taught on that day to Gen. McClellan has borne bitter fruit, and that his pursuit will henceforth be more wary. In fact, there is great reason to suppose that his next move will be, not against Gen. Lee at Winchester, but against Richmond by some new approach.

REBEL PLANS FOR THE WINTER.

We hear that a large force is gathering in Hampton Roads, and it is thought that the next approach against Richmond will be by the South bank or the River James. With his right resting on the river, and his left thrown Southwards into the interior, McClellan may attempt another advance. It would ill become me to disclose the preparations which await him at Drury's Bluff, (called by Federal papers Fort Darling), and elsewhere; but it is safe to assert that he will find the lower bank more difficult of access than he has already found the upper. Nothing is more likely than that the withdrawal of many troops from before Gen. Lee will open Maryland again to the latter. The Federals have just as much as they can do to keep roofs over their heads in Washington during what remains of fighting weather. The mysterious movements of the Northern newspapers that some great movement is in contemplation excite little interest or apprehension here. The experience of the past gives such confidence about the future that it is felt no Northern army will ever capture Richmond without such an effusion of its own blood as would change the howl of Northern exultation into a nation's wail of woe.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

Well may a nation be confident of winning its independence which can exhibit such spectacles as every day produces wherever a Southern army is in the field. There, in poverty, hunger, and dirt, shoeless, with shirts ragged and rent, often without hats, their feet bleeding as they drag their weary limbs through dust and brier, are serving in the ranks the gentlemen of the *sangre azul* of the South. Many a man who, until the commencement of this war, had scarcely a thought beyond the Café Foy and the Boulevards of Paris, and to whose morning toilet every diversity of cosmetic was as necessary as water, has for months been marching under a musket, without one single change of raiment, feeding often on green maize and raw pork, lying at night on the bare earth, with a single blanket between him and the canopy of heaven. Where all are fearless it were invidious to select one State in preference to another as bearing away the palm; but it seems generally conceded that Gen. Butler has converted the sons of Louisiana mothers, the husbands and brothers of Louisiana wives and sisters, into demons of more than earthly ferocity.

And these men, many of them bearing some of England's most honored names, and descended from England's best families are in the field, and have been so for nineteen month, fighting against mercenaries who have repudiated England as though she were governed by a Nero, and have escaped from German penury and conscriptions. Whatever may have been the truth last Winter, it is not pretended now that the Northern armies are not mainly composed of men of foreign birth. Where are the native Americans of weight and influence serving in the Northern ranks? Why does not Wendell Phillips take the field? Men older than he is are serving by dozens in the Southern ranks. Where is Charles Sumner's musket? The Senate could spare Senator Baker, in nowise Mr. Sumner's inferior in intellect, and it were a noble answer to the South, which sneers at non-duellists for want of courage, to show how one of that class can comport himself upon the perilous edge of battle. It is but too probable that, with unopposed command of the sea and the great rivers during their Autumn floods, the South may lose thousands more of her sons, in addition to that great sea of blood which has already been cheerfully poured out in her defence. But let her be left without a single city or village, with nothing but her internal fastnesses and her immense area of territory, and though every man in the North under fifty were to take the field, they would be insufficient ever to subdue such a nation as the Southerners [illegible] her enemy.

THE WAR A WAR OF CLASSES.

The two races have come into collision: on one side an aristocracy, agricultural, sparsely settled, given to field sports, living in the saddle; on the other, a democracy, which have been traveling westward for eighty years, which is numerically four times as strong as its opponent, which breathes only an atmosphere of dollars, and has no aspirations beyond commercial gain. Which is the more fit for the conduct of war? It is not too much to say that, but for their prudence, the Yankees would, before this time, in American phrase, have been "whipped out of their boots" by a population scarcely more than one-fourth of their number. But in the South, in spite of its lawless population, a certain rough discipline is not impossible, and an incident which occurred two days ago in this city has never been attempted in the Northern hosts—the execution by shooting of two deserters, and the administration of fifty lashes to a third. Such executions have already not been unfrequent in the South; whereas, in the North, after the defeat of Pope, hundreds of deserters crossed the Potomac every night, of whom it is not improbable that forty per cent. have again enlisted, accepting the enormous bounties proffered by the North. If any man desired to gauge the reckless and extravagant waste which has, from the first, characterized all the Federal operations in the field, let him notice the fact that on both sides the Potomac it is hard to meet a man or boy among the amphibious population who has not a Federal jacket, cap or pair of trousers. It is safe also to assert that, in mere practice, the Federal officers, naval and military, have fired away more powder than has been expended in anger by the South.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS OF ITS NEW CORRESPONDENT.

From the London Times, Nov. 4.

We to-day lay before our readers a letter from the Confederate capital, which we have reason to hope will be the opening of a regular correspondence. The extraordinary interest taken by all classes of Englishmen in the American War, has long created a desire to have authentic information, and to be independent of the ignorant and partial statements of the Northern Press. Everything that has been published as coming from the South, has been read with avidity. The one or two English travelers who, since the outbreak of the war, have visited the Confederate States, have found their narratives the most popular reading of the day. Every one feels that this struggle is the most remarkable event in our time. Since the first French Revolution, nothing to be compared with it in tragic interest has been before the world. Even the wars of the great Napoleon, though they more nearly affected ourselves, hardly equalled the American conflict in the qualities that excite surprise and admiration. The great number of troops engaged, the inordinate proportion that these bear to the population that furnishes them, the vindictive perseverance of the one side, the heroism and devotion of the other, the sudden turns of fortune, the barbarity of the invaders, evinced by a tyranny over individuals and a destruction of private property unknown in modern times, the hatred amounting to frenzy which is felt toward the enemy by the whole population of the South—these things give the American war a character which will make it remarkable in history, and which now causes every nation to follow its course with unfailing interest. But while the wars of Europe have generally had chroniclers on both sides, this American conflict is described entirely by one party. We really know far less of the South than we knew of Russia during the Crimean campaign. Then news leaked out through Russian or German channels, and the newspapers of the continent gave us fair if not adequate notions of what was passing behind the long frontiers of our enemy. But though the South has its Press, and though the newspapers of its cities come to the North and to Europe, we cannot be said to have any real knowledge of what is passing in the blockaded territory. Every battle, every expedition, every act of the Federal Generals and Governors is described by Northern pens and revised by Northern censorship. All through the war we have been told of the misery of the Southern people, the insubordination and inefficiency of their troops, their discontent with their leaders, the strong Union party that was to be found in every State, only waiting the approach of the Union forces to rise and depose Jefferson Davis and his fellow conspirators, and it required no little observation and reflection to avoid being misled by these fictions. That the Federals have been wholly dishonest in their statements we do not assert. There can be no doubt that they fully believed, and to some extent still believe, in the weakness of the Confederates and their own chances of victory. If they had not these ideas, they would hardly persevere in the war against the advice of every statesman in Europe, and even of a veteran soldier of the highest distinction among themselves. But whether the North is deceived, or only wishes to deceive us, the effect is the same. We cannot trust the accounts that reach us through the Northern Press, and an independent source of information is most desirable.

We trust that our correspondent will be found to satisfy this want. That he should write with a Southern bias is only what may be expected from one who is living among a people strung to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and with whom "to conquer or to die" is no unmeaning bravado. But, whatever his sympathies, his narrative is perfectly fair and open. He does not conceal the deficiencies of the Confederates, their want of money, their want of military stores, and the difficulty of obtaining or carrying proper supplies of clothing. He speaks of the ravaged homes of Virginia, the ruin that has fallen upon the farmers, the poverty which presses upon great numbers of families, whose sole possession now is a right to the wasted land which has been passed by the Federals in their insolent advance or their ignominious flight. The calamities which have fallen on the South no one can fail to see, or should desire to extenuate. Whatever may be the result of this war, there cannot be a doubt that for years to come the states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee must suffer under the devastations caused by it, and that the most flourishing districts of the former State especially must be recolonized, as if the first settlers had just come into the wilderness. But we can well imagine that, in spite of this gloomy future, there is no depression at Richmond or anywhere else, except where the Federal armies actually have possession.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce and British Neutrality

From the London Times.

To-day we publish the text of the remonstrance of the New-York Chamber of Commerce. They have issued a "report" upon this subject, in which not one word occurs as to the negligence or inefficiency of their own navy; but they declare that "the most wide-spread exasperation" is rising against this country, because the Confederate war steamer *Alabama* burnt the Federal merchant ship *Brilliant*. Their reason for this exasperation is that the *Alabama* was built in this country, and that the guns with which she is mounted were also bought in this country. We have no doubt of these facts, although we have no special information as to them. But what has England to do with this? Suppose we had knowingly allowed a ship-of-war to be built, and armed, and provisioned, and manned, and to go, flying the Confederate flag, out of one of our seaports, we should have done wrong. We should have done what the United States did when, during the Russian war, they sent the *America* across the Pacific to the Russians in the Yellow Sea. We should have done what the United States did when the Russian war ship, the *Great Admiral*, was laid down in an American dockyard. But we have done nothing of the sort. Our shipowners have sold a ship as they are every day selling ships. Whether she was better adapted for war or for peace is nothing to them or to us. She left our port an unarmed vessel. Depend upon it, she infringed no law municipal or international, for Mr. Adams and his agents, as well as the secret Committee which sits in London, had all their eyes upon her. Whether she would have been a lawful prize when she had left our waters, we know not; that must depend upon her papers; but she was not a ship which our Government had a right to stop. How many steamships does the New-York Chamber of Commerce think our shipbuilders turn out in a year? Are we to shut up our ship-yards as well as our factories as a homage to the Federal lust of conquest? The New-York Chamber of Commerce, and especially Mr. Low, who seems to be their mouthpiece, would appear to be of this opinion. They have "heard with amazement" that other ships are being built in England and Scotland which may possibly become at a future time Confederate vessels of war. Mr. Low has, moreover, heard that an iron-clad ship is being built here for that purpose, and he has also read in the public papers that a ship loaded with Confederate stores was lately sunk in the Clyde.

In the old days of Gretna Green marriages, when an enraged guardian drove up to Newman's stables at Barnet just in time to see his fugitive ward driven off by four speedy grays, he turned furiously upon the horsekeeper for having supplied the runaways with such splendid horseflesh. "I am strictly neutral, Sir," said the master of the road. "Four bays, the exact counterparts in blood and bone, are harnessing for you at this moment." We cannot shut up our shipping-yards, but all the world is free to buy in them. We do not fit out ships-of-war, but we sell all the component materials to any one who will buy. It is for them at their own risk to take them away and put them together. In doing this we follow very high example, and are covered by very high authority. In 1855, when we were at war with Russia, some of us had some foolish notions that we ought to have the sympathy of a kindred race and a free Government. We were inclined to expostulate when we found America selling to our enemy the chief materials by which he carried on the war. But what did Mr. President Pierce answer? He showed us at once how wrong we were. He [illegible] neutral policy, and [illegible] His Message [illegible] of the 13th [illegible]

"In pursuance of this policy," [illegible] President Pierce, "the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent Powers articles contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and, although in so doing the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the Government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France in transporting troops, provisions and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home the sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations with Russia."

We have never gone beyond, or even stepped fully up to the bounds of American theory. That theory, however, is perfectly sound, and therefore it is that we sell unarmed ships to all the world, "regardless," as Mr. President Pierce so aptly says, "of the destination of those articles." The New-York Chamber of Commerce had better send Capt. Wilkes after the *Alabama*. *We cannot undertake to capture this one Confederate cruiser.* We are very sorry that the *Brilliant* was burnt, and [illegible] on the Mississippi were burnt, and that murder and [illegible] of men and women of Alabama took place. These scenes are said to have suggested the name of this terrible cruiser—but we know our duties as neutrals and [illegible] sit as disciples at the feet of President Pierce.

THE CASE OF THE BLANCHE.

From the London Sun.

What the proud, Spanish people will say to their Queen's Representative having his face slapped on board the British ship he had taken under his care, by a Yankee subordinate, we may well imagine. A Spanish frigate set forth immediately in search of the offender, who had, however, by that time got himself well out of harm's way; but the Spanish Government will doubtless remonstrate effectually with the impudent Yankees for the shameless violation of their neutral waters, for destroying a ship under the protection of their flag, as well as that of a neutral and friendly nation, and for the personal insult to a national authority. Mr. Lincoln will have to apologize *not only in words, but in that metal so precious in the North that he must pay a premium of thirty or forty per cent. to get it.*

From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

If the details of the destruction of the *Blanche* are supported by the facts, *the Federal Government is placed in the unpleasant position of having to account to Spain for a violation of her territory, and to England for a gratuitous outrage upon the property and persons of British subjects.* We are, of course, only concerned for the latter. The Spanish Government will doubtless know how to vindicate its own honor, and to uphold the authority of its officials. Our Government must also see that it is time to interpose to protect those who use the great highway of the Atlantic for the purpose of legitimate trade from acts of lawless violence in the prosecution of that trade.

Another Cabinet Minister on the War.

At a very influential county meeting recently held at Exeter, to consider means of relieving the *distress in the Factory Districts, Mr. Dulce, of Somerset*, the First Judge of the Admiralty, said:

Every Englishman felt that they should be delighted to see the war brought to a conclusion, that war which was most sanguinary, and which had been conducted in the most savage manner in the destruction of both life and property. *An offer of mediation might be received only with resentment, and that time and opportunity must, therefore, be carefully watched.* The Government of this country, as well as every other Christian Government in Europe, would be too glad if they could see the means of assisting to put an end to the strife. *But they must make an allowance for the two belligerents.* He saw in the papers that there were violent articles written against each party. But when they took the matter as it stood, they would see that the quarrel having been commenced, there were great difficulties in it, and that there were also great difficulties in bringing about a peace; for if they expected to put aside their arms they would not do as some people talked of. In some of the papers of America they read a great deal of subjugation; but subjugation did not belong to a land of freemen. They read a great deal about extermination; but extermination did not belong to a land of Christians. (Applause.) As to what would bring about an end to that war there were many opinions; but let them hope that it soon would come to an end. The only means to accomplish that as far as he could see, was by mutual concession, but then came the great difficulty—where should be the boundaries, and what the frontiers of the respective powers? That was a question full of difficulty, therefore we must make an allowance for the position in which the Americans were placed, and not wish to say one word which might tend to excite ill-feeling either in the Northern or Southern States, for we knew what excitable people the Americans were. All he could say was, that he should be most happy, and he believed every Englishman would, to see that war settled without sacrificing the honor of either party. The great amount of sympathy that was shown throughout this country toward the distressed operatives of Lancashire, if it did no more, certainly would show other countries that we are a united people, and that we are bound together by loyalty to our Sovereign and by mutual affection. [Applause.] We could now address ourselves to the Americans and say: "We are now at peace, and have no ideas of quarreling amongst ourselves. We have had our difficulties; different classes have taken different views; but in the moment of suffering all party feelings cease to exist." (Applause.) That was the only feeling that he had ever witnessed in England whenever there was suffering.

WHO BUILDS THE REBEL SHIPS.

From the London Star.

While the *Alabama* was in course of construction at Birkenhead, the American Consul at Liverpool made a representation on the subject to the Customs authorities. Nothing came of it, and further representations were made, we believe, to the Board of Trade. This also proving ineffectual, the opinion of Mr. Collier, Q. C., was taken on the lawfulness of the proceeding, under the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. The learned gentleman's opinion was decidedly against the builders or owners of the vessel, and was, therefore submitted to the Foreign Office. The law officers of the Crown were then consulted on the matter, and their opinion, we understand, entirely coincided with that of Mr. Collier. It became, therefore, the duty of the Government to prevent the departure of the *Alabama*, but by the time this decision was arrived at *she had left the Mersey*, and, perhaps, commenced her career of depredation and destruction.

It is known that as many as nine other ships are being built or equipped in British harbors for the service of the Confederates. If they were to serve simply and strictly as vessels of war—if they were to be employed in an attempt to break the blockade, to recover New-Orleans, to fight the Federals in the Southern rivers, or other legitimate acts of warfare—they would, nevertheless, be subject to arrest and detention. They would come clearly within the prohibition of acts tending to aid and assist either belligerent.

From the London News.

A Government cannot be answerable for every paltry infraction of obligations to which its subjects may be tempted by self-interest. But *here we have nothing less than a regular dockyard establishment in full work, making a navy to be used against a friendly Power, after we have declared our neutrality.* We put it to Her Majesty's Government whether, for the honor of Her Majesty, it is not bound either to terminate this illegal state of things, or withdraw the proclamation?

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL.

Description of the Keokuk.

The following is a correct description of the singular vessel now building by Mr. Whitney:

The *Keokuk* is a two-turret ram. The ram is an extension of the backbone of the vessel, as it were, and is composed of heavy wrought iron. It is 5 feet long, 3½ inches thick at the point, and fastened back to the main hull of the ship 10 feet. The dimensions of the ship are:

Length over all	159 feet 6 inches.
Breadth of beam	36 feet 0 inches.
Depth of hold	13 feet 6 inches.
Draft of water	9 feet 0 inches.

The hull is built of half inch rolled plates. Her sides stand at an angle of 37 degrees, which will prevent shot, it is thought, from getting a square hit at them. She is not all iron, as has been erroneously stated. There are 502 inches of wood on her deck, and on the hull the bars of iron alternate, for a considerable space, with bars of timber.

She has three keelsons, running the whole length, and two fore-and-aft bulkheads, leaving on each side, for the ship's length, a separate space, and forming an inner skin, and two water-tight bulkheads, one forward and one aft, which can be filled with water, if it is advisable, on going into action, to sink the ship lower down. These can be filled in fifteen minutes, and emptied by pumps in forty minutes. The forward bulkhead answers also another purpose. If, in using the ram, that should receive a severe wrench, the leakage would be confined to this compartment, and would not embarrass the crew or endanger the ship. The ship when in ordinary trim, shows five feet six inches above the water, and can be sunk one foot by filling the tanks.

The rudder and propeller are guarded by an overhanging structure and a wrought guard on the after part. This vessel has capacity in her two magazines for two hundred 11-inch shot, one hundred and fifty 11-inch shell, with grapeshot and canister, each with munition and powder in proportion.

The armament will consist of two 11-inch guns, there being only one in each turret. Ten men, which is a saving of fifteen at least, will be required to work each of these pieces of ordnance.

The turrets have 600 inches of iron, or 400 inches less than the *Passaic*. They are slanting, however, and not straight. The inclination, the builder believes, will make them strong enough. The turrets will not revolve at all. They remain stationary, but the guns inside revolve to the desired port-holes. There are three of these ports in each turret.

The turrets are 20 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 feet at the top. The guns move on revolving slides. They stand on a floor 20 inches above the level of the deck, thus giving a greater height to the turrets, which it may be added are [illegible] supported within by bars of [illegible] inches apart; and the ports are made sufficiently large to give the guns ten degrees vertical and eight degrees lateral range.

The turrets are 8 feet 6 inches high.

Against all sorts of ships the new craft will be very formidable, especially if she can close on and ram them. Even at a distance shots could not easily hit her with much effect. Indeed, she is for defensive purposes, so far as her own security is concerned, likely to be *par excellence*. Every one who has seen her declares this. But in attacking land forts, besides an iron-clad armed with 15-inch guns, she might not retain her superiority, armed as at present. If she, with her two 11-inch guns, each being worked by ten men, and firing a 180-pound ball and the *Monitor*, armed with two 15-inch guns, each worked by eight men, with a 400-pound ball, were to attack a fortress at 7 o'clock in the morning, *each firing one shot every two minutes until 6 o'clock* in the evening, the *Keokuk* would have thrown 118,000 pounds of iron against the enemy, with the assistance of 20 men, while the *Monitor* would have thrown about 267,000 pounds, or 178,000 pounds more, with 8 men. But this has nothing to do with the principle on which Mr. Whitney's ship is built. Of course he could put 15-inch guns on board his vessel, if he pleased; but, until very recently, 11-inch pieces were deemed large enough for the most tremendous ship. Beside the bigger ones, however, they look diminutive. The *Keokuk* will be launched this month. She seems admirably calculated for river work; has light draft, and easy guidance by means of two propellers, fitting her especially for intricate navigation. Her builder is confident that, though in some respects novel in construction, she will be found as shot-proof and serviceable [illegible], and the care and consideration with which he has applied every precaution, and multiplied means for offence and defence, give hopes of a most efficient boat.

Sword to Lieut. Worden.

The Assembly, on the 22d of April last, passed a resolution directing the Secretary of State to have a sword and its accoutrements to be manufactured and presented to Lieut. Worden, as a testimonial of his bravery in the late engagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. Mr. Ballard has executed the commission in a manner which reflects high credit not only on his good taste, but upon his fidelity to his mission.

The sword, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., New-York, is a model of beauty and artistic workmanship. Nothing can be more exquisite than the carvings, &c., &c. The scabbard is of solid silver, heavily gilt. Upon it is now engraved the arms of the State and other devices in bas relief. The grip is [illegible] silver, with bas relief of Neptune on each side. The guard is richly ornamented with an engraving representing the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. On the top of the grip is an eagle holding the American flag in his beak. On the side of the scabbard is the following inscription:

"Presented by the Secretary of State of the State of New-York (pursuant to a resolution of the House of Assembly, passed April 22, 1862) to Lieut. John L. Worden, for his gallantry and skill as commander of the *Monitor* in the engagement with the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads."

The blade, manufactured by D. J. Millard, Clayville, N. Y., is a beautiful piece of workmanship. Its sides are covered with etchings representing "Hope," "Fame," "Neptune," "Mars," "Vulcan," and other mythological characters. Accompanying the sword are a gold sword-knot, and gold-embroidered belt, also a very rich silk sash.

Military Movements.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York Volunteer Regiment, Col. Harrower, which was organized at Elmira, arrived here yesterday, and is quartered at the Park Barracks. It will probably encamp in a short time at some point near the City.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York Volunteer Regiment, Col. Dwight, organized at Elmira, is also here and will shortly be quartered for a time at the Park Barracks.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. Cooke, is still at the barracks.

Col. Mack's Battery of artillery has just arrived here, and is also stationed at the same place.

The Yonkers Regiment and the Staten Island Regiment are represented by six detached companies of volunteers at the Park Barracks.

The soldiers now in these quarters number more than 2,000. With the One hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, the aggregate will be 3,000—a small army.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Connecticut Regiments, Cols. Mansfield and Wessells, arrived at Williamsburgh, to-day, in steamers from Connecticut. They were received by Col. J. H. Almy, assisted by Capt. Leary, and after partaking of a bountiful meal, marched to the Centreville Course, where they will be quartered. Five Connecticut regiments are now encamped on the Course awaiting orders.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

The trial of John Crawford, a member of Duryee's Zouaves, for manslaughter, in causing the death of George A. Dennett, a deserter from the regiment, was concluded in this Court yesterday. Mr. Townsend summed up the case in behalf of the prisoner, and contended that the act of the prisoner was committed in self-defence, and was a clear case of justifiable homicide. Mr. Whitehead summed up for the prosecution, and Judge McCunn charged the jury that they would be at liberty under the evidence to find a verdict of manslaughter in the third or fourth degree, or acquittal, and they were the sole judges of which of these verdicts was warranted by the evidence. The jury retired about [illegible] and at 5 o'clock returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

James Quinlan and his wife, and Margaret E. M. Smith, were jointly tried and convicted of grand larceny, and remanded for sentence.

Death of Matthew Morgan.

Matthew Morgan, of the firm of Matthew Morgan & Sons, No. 9 William-street, died early yesterday morning, aged 65 years. Mr. Morgan was a native of Connecticut, and went early in life to New-Orleans, where, in connection with his brother, he acquired a competency. At his brother's death the whole property fell to Matthew. He came to this City in 1836, and has since been a very [illegible] business man, and has long been ranked among the millionaires of the City.

He has been largely identified with several railroads, and particularly with the Stonington line, the condition of which, since his connection with it, has advanced from poverty to [illegible] prosperity.

A Spanish Anniversary.

To-day (the 19th of November) is the anniversary of Santa Isabel—the saint whose name is given the Queen of Spain. The occasion is duly commemorated by the Spanish frigate *Princesa de Asturias*, now stationed in this harbor. Two royal salutes of twenty-one guns have been fired—one at sunrise and the other at noon. The third was fired at sunset. The frigate has her flags flying. We learn that she is soon to take her departure from this port for the regular station at Havana, and her place here will be taken by another vessel. The frigate carries fifty-one guns—consisting of thirty-two and sixty-four pounders, with one or two rifled guns of larger calibre.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular monthly meeting of this Commission was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Castle Garden, President Verplanck in the Chair.

There were a few bills audited, and the usual requisitions of the Institutions passed, after which the Commissioners adjourned for two weeks.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Number of emigrants arrived to Nov. 12, '62					66,867
Number emigrants arrived since to Nov. 19, '62					1,437
Total					68,304
To same date in 1861					[illegible]
Number of inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	1862. 591	1861. 761	1860. 796	1859. 740	
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1862					$3,815 65
Agg'gate receipts to Nov. 12, '62	$159,836 94				
Received since to Nov. 19, for commut'ta'n of passengers, &c.	4,506 77				—164,343 71
Total					$168,158 76
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 12, 1862	$140,333 99				
No payments on Nov. 12	—				—140,333 99
Balance in bank					[illegible] 77

Correction.

Mr. Andrew Sheehan, who was concerned in the affair with Mr. M. C. Stanley, at Crook & Duff's, on Monday afternoon, was spoken of in our report of the matter as an "ungentlemanly bully." The facts of the occurrence are, we learn, as was stated. [illegible]

... in regard to Mr. KENNEDY were, so far as we know, uncalled for and unjustifiable.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEGRO ANDERSON IN CUSTODY.—The negro Anderson, who, it is alleged, brutally assaulted a young girl near Hackensack, N. J., on Friday last, knocking out her teeth, beating her until she was insensible and finally outraging her person, was arrested on Tuesday by Detective MOORE. The description of ANDERSON was very little to proceed upon, but the detective was fortunate enough to have a small scrap of cloth similar to that worn by the prisoner. With this in his possession, he succeeded in getting the man after about an hour's search. ANDERSON was brought to Police Headquarters and lodged in No. 4, where he will remain until this morning, when he will be conveyed to New-Jersey. He is a sensual looking negro, about 30 years of age, and was sullen and taciturn after his arrest, refusing to speak upon the subject, other than to say he knew some of the parties in the case. The young girl in question is now confined to her bed and is not expected to survive the brutal treatment received. The arrest is important, and is the first one of any moment made by Officer MOORE since his appointment on the Detective force. His connection with the Jefferds case is still fresh in the minds of our readers, his testimony being that upon which JEFFERDS was convicted.

A WHOLE SHIP'S CREW LOST IN A GALE—ONE OF THE BODIES RECOVERED.—Coroner COLLIN was yesterday called to hold an inquest upon the body of a sailor named ALBERT WHITE, whose remains were found upon the beach near Barnegat Inlet, on Friday last. The deceased was one of the crew on board of the bark *James Andrews*. During the recent snow-storm, a violent gale sprung up when they were off the Inlet, the craft became a wreck, and all the sailors on board, some five or six in number, were drowned. The body of WHITE is the only one which has been found. It was taken to Cedar Creek, and thence brought to this City, where, after an investigation by the Coroner, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts above related. The deceased was a single man, 19 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts, whither his remains will be taken for burial.

PERSONAL.—Missing, since Saturday night, SAMUEL PERRY, Police Officer, attached to the Castle Garden. When last seen he was dressed in a suit of dark steel-mixed cloth, all of the same material, boots and beaver hat. He is about 46 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, sandy complexion, full sandy beard, partially gray, and gray hair. Was last seen in the Bowery, near Bayard-street, about 11½ o'clock Saturday night, on his way home. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted family, at No. 142 East Thirtieth-street.

MERIT REWARDED.—Lieut. S. D. BEEKMAN, who distinguished himself as an officer of Col. BAKER's First California Regiment, during the various battles from Ball's Bluff to the seven days' engagements on the Peninsula, has recently been promoted to be Major of the Fifth Regiment Metropolitan Brigade, having been appointed to that position after passing a critical examination at the hands of some of the ablest officers of the First Division. Mr. BEEKMAN was formerly connected with the City Press, and a project is on foot to present him with some appropriate testimonial of the esteem of his late associates.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education last evening reelected WILLIAM JONES Assistant Superintendent of Schools for the term of two years. Mr. N. A. CALKINS was elected in the place of the veteran Assistant Superintendent, Mr. SEATON, who, after forty years' service, has been rewarded with a complimentary position at $1,000 annual salary—his age rendering onerous the active duties of his late position.

THE TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.—Formal charges have been preferred against Police Superintendent KENNEDY, based on the newspaper statements in the case of Mrs. BRINSMADE. A long list of witnesses has been subpoenaed, and the trial is set down for 11 A. M. to-day. Mr. KENNEDY's friends are confident that he will be able to show that the responsibility for the alleged injustice to the lady does not rest with him.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Capt. L. M. PECK, who raised a fine company for the Brooklyn Phalanx, First Long Island Volunteers, who participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hills and other engagements before Richmond, and who was severely wounded at Malvern Hills, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Metropolitan Brigade. Capt. PECK has proved himself a good disciplinarian and a gallant officer, and his advancement will not only please a large circle of friends, but will, doubtless, secure a capable officer for the Fifth Metropolitan Regiment.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN upon the body of Mrs. JANE E. BASHAM, a native of England, aged 60 years, who died from injuries received by being run over by a one-horse car of the Sixth-avenue Railroad. The jury exonerated the driver, but passed a verdict of censure upon the practice of drivers taking fare while their vehicle is in motion. The deceased resided at No. 31 Cornelia-street.

DEATH IN THE STREET.—A Carman named WM. ROSS, while on his cart yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, was suddenly taken with a fit, and fell to the pavement. He struck upon his head, and died almost instantly from concussion of the brain. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was 46 years of age, a native of Ireland, and was in the employ of a firm doing business at No. 67 Fulton-street.

ARREST FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—ANDREW SHEEHAN was arrested and taken before Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, upon a complaint made by WM. CLIFTON, who alleges that the accused was guilty of making a felonious and deadly assault upon MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, by throwing a tumbler and then drawing and aiming a loaded pistol at the latter during an affray at CROOK & DUFF's saloon. SHEEHAN was held to bail to keep the peace.

ARREST FOR FORGING PENSION PAPERS.—GALVIN W. SMITH, of No. 3 Chambers-street, was arrested yesterday by a Deputy United States Marshal, charged with forging applications for soldiers' pensions. He was taken to the United States District Attorney's office, and released on $5,000 bail.

SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY TO TAKE PLACE.—SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., by order of the United States Marshal, will sell, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday next, at the New Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, the cargo of the prize ship *Gondar*, consisting of 1,500 barrels of spirits of turpentine.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER BOUNTY CASE.—Officer LAURENCE CAREY, of the 20th New-York Precinct Police, yesterday arrested CHARLES H. WEEDON, a private in the Fifty-second Regiment, stationed at Camp Stranahan, near Flatbush, on charges of obtaining bounties illegally. As alleged, he enlisted in a company of Monitors at Newark, N. J., on the 20th ult., and made $102 by the operation. He then joined the Fifth Regiment Zouaves, of New-York, and received $100,—when he came to Brooklyn and enlisted in the Fifty-second Regiment, and expected $140 more bounty, but had not been paid at the time of his arrest. The prisoner has a Lieutenant-Colonel's uniform and a Zouave uniform in his possession; also, about 500 letters from different parties who promised to aid him in recruiting to fill up companies he had evidently represented he was about raising. He was committed for a hearing.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The annual donation visit to the aged and orphans of the Church Charity Foundation will take place at the Home, corner of Albany-avenue and Herkimer-street, on Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st inst. The public are invited to attend or send their contributions, as it is only by the liberality of the citizens that the institution can be comfortably sustained. Another worthy institution, the Industrial School Association, make their annual appeal to the public. A Fair for the benefit of the Association will be held at the Academy of Music on the 8th and 9th of December. On the 28th of the present month—the day after Thanksgiving—a dinner will be furnished to 300 children in attendance upon the schools. The charitably disposed are reminded that their contributions are required on both those occasions.

BROOKLYN CITY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—A meeting of the Common Council was to have been held last evening, for the purpose of declaring the result of the late election for City Officers, but, as there was no quorum, the Board adjourned until next Monday evening.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The foremen of the different fire companies of the Western District have nominated Mr. WILLIAM H. FURRY, the present incumbent, and Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, as candidates for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The election will be held on the evening of the 9th of December next.

THE NAVY-YARD.—The amount paid to the men employed in the Navy-yard for the month of October was $180,000. An average of $150,000 per month has [illegible] been paid [illegible] for nearly a year past.

KINGS COUNTY COURTS.—The Kings County Circuit Court adjourned yesterday, having disposed of most of the causes on the calendar. The Brooklyn City Court will resume the trial calendar on Monday next, the 24th inst. The numbers for that day are: 41, 52, 65, 77, 78, 60, 3, 1, 13, 42, 48, 59, 51. The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer is still engaged in examining several important cases brought before them.

New-Jersey.

PROBABLE MURDER OF AN INFANT AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About three weeks ago a young colored woman belonging in New-York went to reside with a family as a domestic, at No. 44 Morris-street, Jersey City. Nothing particular transpired until yesterday morning, when the girl complained of a severe sick headache, and the kitchen-work was accordingly done by the ladies of the house. It was observed, however, that whenever coal or anything was wanted from the cellar, the girl would immediately go for it, and her manner appeared somewhat excited. Subsequently, after the work had been finished up in the basement, the girl went up to her room. The curiosity of the ladies having been aroused, they proceeded to the cellar, and there found the lifeless remains of an infant, buried under a quantity of ashes, over which had been thrown a piece of sheet-iron, tubs, and other articles. Upon going to the girl's room, she was found lying insensible. Dr. [illegible], City Physician, was called in, and, from the symptoms, is of opinion that the woman had taken poison for self-destruction, but that the object was defeated by swallowing an over-dose, thereby causing her to vomit. The proper remedies were applied, and the Coroner was notified. An investigation will be commenced to-day.

CERTIFICATES OF VALUE.—The circulation of the certificates of value, in fractional parts of a dollar, authorized by the authorities of Jersey City, was commenced yesterday. They are the neatest bills yet issued, printed on good durable paper, about twice the size of the Government postage currency, and printed on the back in a similar manner.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILROAD.—The cars on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad commenced running regular trips yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 37, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1491, 1355, 2525, 3019, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3459, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3471, 3475, 3477, 3479, 3483, 3487, 3489, 3497. *Part II.*—Nos. 3482, 3788, 3614, 3618, 3314, 3316, 3866, 3868, 3872, 3874, 3876, 3880, 3884, 3886, 3888, 3890, 3892, 3894, 3896.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. [illegible], 386, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2990, 843, 867, 1342, 3013, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3061, 3063, 3066. *Part II.*—Nos. 2474, 482, 1880, 2654, 2656, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1615, 1626, 1617, 1619, 1337, 1438, 1409, 307, 1656, 1658, 1676, 1677, 1679, 1680, 1684. *Part II.*—Nos. 1673, 424, 1580, 1659, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1670, 1671, 1674, 1675.

Decisions of Appeals in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 19.

DEMURRAGE—CHARTER-PARTY AND BILL OF LADING.

Henry D. Brookman et al. vs. Sixty Barrels of Molasses.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover, among other claims, demurrage under a charter-party. The charter was entered into on the 5th September, 1860, between J. P. Tenney, Master of the bark *Indian Belle*, and N. H. Brigham, for a voyage from the port of New-York to New-Orleans and back. Thirty-three running days for loading at New-York and discharging and loading in New-Orleans, and dispatch on discharge of cargo in New-York, and in case of longer detention, demurrage at the rate of $35 per day. The Court below allowed the sum of $455 for demurrage.

One of the grounds of defence was that the molasses shipped from New-Orleans was shipped under bills of lading, with freight payable at a certain rate per barrel, which was duly tendered on the arrival of the vessel at this port, and refused. It is claimed that the consignees were liable only on the bill of lading, and not on the charter party, and hence that molasses was not chargeable with the balance due on charter party. But the answer to this is, that the molasses was shipped from New-Orleans by Brigham, the charterer, and consigned to his own order. No distinction, therefore, can be made on the bills of lading in his favor. The distinction applies in the case of a general ship, and when the shipper is a stranger to the charter contract, that is, not a party to it.

It is urged, however, that Brigham consigned, by indorsement on the bills of lading, his interest to Burdett, Jones & Co., and that they made advances upon the same, and were *bona fide* holders of the bills. The proofs in the case fail to make out this state of facts; at least fail to make them out so distinctly and specifically as to justify the conclusion that Burdett, Jones, & Co. took the assignment of the bills, and advanced the money on the faith of them. The most that can be made out of the proofs—and Brigham and Jones were witnesses in the case—is, that the assignment was made for the purpose of a sale of the molasses, and the advances were made from time to time on account. If they were made otherwise, these witnesses could have shown it. They have failed to do so.

With respect to the number of working days in the loading and discharge of the cargo beyond the time allowed on the charter party, the proofs are very conflicting, especially in respect to the discharge of the cargo at this port, which was to be done with dispatch. The discharge commenced 22d November, and was finished 4th December, which all agree to be an unreasonable time.

It is very probable that the dispute as to the freight, whether to be paid according to bills of lading or on the charter party, may have entered into and occasioned delay; but this does not distinctly appear. It is rather a remote inference from some of the proofs having reference to other subjects. We shall not go into the evidence, which is confused and indefinite enough, on the point of delay in discharging the cargo at this port, in order to see if the Court below may have allowed too many days demurrage. Either party might have made these days certain if they had attended properly to the discharge of the vessel, and not left the question to the recollection of stevedores and others. The Court will hardly spend much time to compensate them for their remissness or inattention to their own business.

Decree below affirmed.

For appellant, Mr. Heath and Judge Beebe; for appellees, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

COLLISION IN THE KILLS—STEAMBOAT AND SAILING VESSEL.

J. T. Mersereau vs. The Propeller Sophia.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case by Mersereau, the owner of the sloop *D. D. Crane*, to recover damages for a collision occurring in the Kills, between Staten Island and the New-Jersey shore. The wind was from the southwest, blowing fresh, nearly down the Kills, and a strong ebb tide in the same direction. The sloop was beating up the Kills, and had been standing on her long tack, from a little below Port Richmond, toward Bergen Point. The propeller was coming down the Kills from Shooter's Island, toward the New-York Bay. The sloop was heavily laden with stone, and having reached, on her long tack, Bergen Point reef, she went into stays for her short tack, and took her course toward Staten Island shore to a point near Johnson's Dock, close hauled; and soon after, and when partly across the channel, some of the witnesses say to one-third of the channel from the Staten Island shore, the two vessels came together, the propeller striking the bowsprit of the sloop, as claimed by the libelant, or the bowsprit coming against the propeller, as claimed by the respondents, opening her, and doing serious damage. The accident occurred at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and it is not denied but that the propeller saw the sloop beating up the Kills while on her long tack, and was, therefore, bound to take all reasonable measures to avoid her. But, it is insisted, on the part of the propeller, that she had passed the sloop at the time, or near the time the latter went into stays, and that there was no difficulty in her passing the stern of the propeller, if properly navigated; and that instead of thus passing her, she bore away and attempted to pass her bow, which led to the collision. This is denied by the hands on board of the sloop. On the contrary, they insist that the propeller was above them, and had not reached their course at the time the sloop tacked. The stress of the case, upon the facts, is the position of the propeller at the time the sloop came round and commenced on her short tack. If the propeller was then up the Kills above her, not having yet reached the track of the sloop, beyond all question it was her duty to take instant measures to avoid her and allow her to run out her course. On the contrary, if she had passed the sloop while in stays, or before the latter commenced her course, it is equally clear the sloop could and should have passed her stern, and was in fault in attempting to pass her bow.

We have looked into the evidence on this point with some care, and though the proofs are conflicting and not to be reconciled, we agree with the Court below, that the weight of it is in favor of the position taken by the hands on board of the sloop. This is supported by the three hands on board, including the Captain, and the four persons standing at Johnson's dock, who witnessed the collision, and the position and movements of the vessels immediately previous to the time it occurred, against the four hands on board the propeller, including the Captain. Even if the weight of the evidence was more doubtful, the case is not one to be interfered with on a mere question of fact in the Appellate Court.

Decree below affirmed.

[illegible] for libelant; [illegible] Benedict for claimants.

The decision, of which the following is a note, was rendered in a case arising in the Northern District:

[illegible]—WAIVER OF JURY—[illegible].

The United States vs. Fifteen Hogsheads of Brandy.—This was an information filed for the forfeiture of the brandy for undervaluation. The case was tried before a jury in the District Court, without any one appearing for the claimants. On application to the Court, the judgment was set aside, and by agreement of counsel the verdict was waived and the case tried before the Court without a jury, the Court to determine the law and the facts, and render a verdict and judgment. This was done, and the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff, and the defendants took an appeal.

Held by the Court—That these cases of seizure, in which the parties are entitled to trial by jury, can only be reviewed on writ of error.

That this Court could not have entertained the case if a writ of error had been taken, because there is no bill of exceptions, and could have been none, as the Court below was made the judge of both law and fact.

Where cases are made and heard on the law in this Court, it is always under a stipulation that the record be made up in form, as in case of a writ of error, with the proper exceptions to admission or rejection of testimony, or to the instructions of the Court to the jury. This should have been done in this case.

Appeal dismissed, for want of jurisdiction, without costs.

The Hart-Dillaye Scrimmage—The Second Trial of the Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice [illegible].

Stephen D. Dillaye vs. Emanuel B. Hart.—This case has been many times stated in this paper.

In July, 1858, the defendant knocked the plaintiff down with a cane in Nassau-street, as alleged, severely bruising him, at the same time saying, "Take that, you d——d puppy."

Dillaye testified that he was confined to his room for ten days on account of the injuries received by the blow and fall.

The defence is that the plaintiff wrote a letter to Howell Cobb, while he was Secretary of the Treasury, (and while both the parties were Custom-house officials,) damaging to the defendant's character, which was pleaded in justification. Case still on.

The case was once before tried, the jury disagreeing.

Edwin James, for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall and Jas. T. Brady, for defendant.

Power of Congress to Emit Bills of Credit—Is the Law making Treasury Notes a Legal Tender Retroactive in its Operation?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Lewis H. Meyer vs. James J. Roosevelt.—The facts in this case, as they appear in the printed papers, are, that in 1856 one Samuel Boune delivered his bond to the defendant, conditioned to pay $6,000, with interest, in August, 1857. The bond was given to secure a loan to Boune of $6,000, for which the defendant gave his check upon the Chemical Bank, payable in gold, at the option of the Bank. As a further security, Boune and his wife executed a mortgage on certain land in Richmond County. The mortgaged premises were subsequently conveyed to the plaintiff, subject to the mortgage, the payment of which the plaintiff assumed, the amount received having been deducted from the purchase money. In June last, the plaintiff, desiring to satisfy and cancel the mortgage, tendered to the defendant $6,170, in United States notes, issued under the Act of May 25, 1862. The defendant refused the payment tendered, claiming that it should be paid in gold, the loan having been in that coin.

The parties then agreed upon a state of facts to be submitted to this Court, in the first instance, for argument, stipulating to abide the decision, and the plaintiff also stipulating to pay the defendant $320 75 additional, with interest, that being the amount of difference at four per cent. between the market value of the notes and gold upon the day payment was tendered.

For the plaintiff it was contended that Treasury notes were bills of credit, and that, although the Convention which adopted the Constitution struck out the words that Congress shall have power "to emit bills of credit," still that did not prove that Congress did not have such power. This was one of the implied powers, and it had been acted upon by all parties for the last fifty years. If Congress could make "bills of credit" legal tender between the Government and a citizen, why not between citizens? The power in either case must come from the same source.

The terms of the contract (the mortgage) was that the sum should be paid in "legal money of the United States," which meant such money as was legal at the time the default occurred. A person in a mortgage giving to the mortgagee the right in case of default, to "sell according to law," is construed to mean that the mortgagee shall proceed according to the law in force at the time the default occurs, and not at the time the mortgage was made.

On the other hand it was contended mainly, that this law making Treasury notes a legal tender, could not affect this transaction without operating retrospectively, and Congress had no power to make such a law.

Decision reserved.

George Ticknor Curtis for plaintiff; James I. Roosevelt for defendant.

A Recruit Discharged from the Service—How he was Detained for want of a "Camp."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Henry Howard.—The petitioner applied for his discharge from the military service upon *habeas corpus*, alleging that if he ever enlisted he was at the time *non compos mentis*, and had no knowledge of the fact.

It was alleged that he had enlisted in Col. Mahon's regiment at Albany, and that regiment having no camp here he had been placed in the county jail for safe keeping until he could be forwarded to his regiment.

The application was based upon the grounds that there had really been no enlistment, and that if the petitioner had enlisted, the common jail could not be converted into a camp for the safe keeping of the recruit.

The Court so thought, and discharged the recruit, who was much pleased and joined his wife in great glee.

A. H. Reavey for petitioner.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Corning & Rynders vs. Peters et al.—Amendments of Boardman & Benedict of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Vanderbilt allowed. The amendments submitted and allowed and marked with my initials allowed to the guardian *ad litem* of Franklin Peters and Harriet Ann Peters—$50, besides disbursements. Let an engrossed copy of the findings and decision as amended, be submitted for my signature.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Aitken et al. vs. Clark.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff, &c.

Before Justice Barnard.

Morell vs. Shapter et al.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

The Lee Bank vs. Satterlee.—There must be a judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed in the complaint, with costs. Application for papers must be made to the Clerk of the Court.

Notice to Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

The Committee appointed to hear the proofs of moral character of applicants for admission to the Bar will sit on the 20th and 21st of the present month, at 3 o'clock of each day, for that purpose, at the office of R. L. [illegible], Esq., No. 329 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 19, 1862.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 103⅝	300 Erie Railway ... 61⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co. 100	1200 do ... 61
[illegible] Treas. 7-30 ⅌ ct. Notes 104⅛	100 do ... 61½
[illegible] do ...	100 do ... b60 61⅝
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 98⅞	600 do ... [illegible]
[illegible] Ohio 6s, '81 ... 112	100 do ... [illegible]
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 ... 54	100 do ... [illegible]
7,000 Va. St. 6s ... 64	50 Erie Railway Pr. ... [illegible]
8,000 Missouri St. 6s ... 51¾	300 do ... [illegible]
5,000 do ... s10 51¾	100 do ... [illegible]
[illegible] H. & St. Jo. ... 75	50 Hudson River R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Cal. State 7s ... 114	100 do ... [illegible]
[illegible] Erie 3d M. B. '83 ... 106	200 do ... [illegible]
[illegible]	50 Harlem Railroad ... [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Reading R. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	10 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... [illegible]
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m. 82	200 Mich. Central R. ... [illegible]
22 Bank of America ... 114	600 do ... [illegible]
25 Am. Ex. Bank ... [illegible]	10 do ... [illegible]
10 Metropolitan Bank ... 103⅛	100 do ... [illegible]
15 Shoe & Leather Bk. 101¼	300 do ... [illegible]
10 St. Nicholas Bank ... 92	350 Mich. S. & N. I. R. ... [illegible]
50 Penn. Coal Co. ... 115⅛	100 do ... [illegible]
50 do ... 115	300 do ... [illegible]
15,000 American Gold ... 131½	150 do ... [illegible]
55,000 do ... 131	50 do ... [illegible]
60,000 do ... 130⅝	40 do ... [illegible]
[illegible] do ... 130	100 do ... [illegible]
50,000 do ... 130⅛	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S. [illegible]
20,000 do ... [illegible]	50 do ... [illegible]
15,000 do ... [illegible]	200 do ... [illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Pref. ... [illegible]	300 Ill. Cen. Cap'l R. S. [illegible]
225 Nic. Transit Co. ... 8	10 Clev., Col. & C. R. 127½
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b30 121¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R. ... 81¾
[illegible] do ... 121	200 do ... [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & R. I. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ... [illegible]	100 Mil. & P. Du C. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Tol., Wab. & W. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. ... [illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104	200 Erie Railway ... [illegible]
1,000 do ... 103⅞	200 do ... b60 61⅝
2,140 U. S. Dem. N's ... [illegible]	1000 do ... 61½
10,000 Treas. 7-3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes ... 104	100 do ... 61⅝
	100 Hudson Riv. R. ... [illegible]
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co. 100	100 do ... [illegible]
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 98⅞	100 Harlem R. R. ... [illegible]
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81 ... 112	100 do ... 31
5,000 Missouri St. 6s ... 51½	100 Reading R. R. ... [illegible]
5,000 do ... s30 51½	100 Nor. & Wor. R. ... 74
2,000 do ... 51½	50 Mich. Cen. R. ... s10 87½
5,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to Ha. and St. Jo. ... 75	100 do ... 87½
	100 do ... 87⅝
28,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '75 ... 121½	300 M. So. & N. I. R. ... 39¾
2,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83 ... 107	100 do ... 39
1,000 do ... 106¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30 83
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st m. 105½	100 do ... 82¾
500 do ... 105	200 do ... 82½
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m. 101½	300 Ill. Cen. R. S ... 76½
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m. 82	100 do ... 76⅛
2,000 M. & P. DuC. 1st m. [illegible]	100 do ... s30 75⅞
6,000 Clev. & T. S. F. 105⅞	100 do ... s30 75⅝
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. B. 115	100 do ... 75⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. ... 97	25 do ... 76
80,000 Amer. Gold ... s30 130	1800 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 40
20,000 do ... 130⅛	50 do ... 40
10,000 do ... b60 130⅛	200 do ... s30 40
25,000 do ... 130	200 Gal. & Chic. R. ... 81½
60 Am. Ex. Bank ... 97½	150 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 66
110 Pa. Mail St. Co. ... 122⅛	100 do ... b30 [illegible]
50 Cumb. Coal Pref. ... 17½	100 do ... [illegible]
50 Penn. Coal Co. ... 115	100 Chic. & R. I. R. ... 79¾
50 do ... 114½	50 do ... 79¾
200 N. Y. Central R. ... 102⅛	350 do ... 79⅝
100 do ... 102½	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 87½
100 do ... b30 102⅛	50 Pitts., F. W. & C. R. 62
100 do ... s30 102⅛	100 Mil. & P. du C. R. b30 34
252 Erie R. Pref. ... 89⅞	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

There is increased firmness of demand to-day in the Government securities, including the new 7.30 ⅌ cents. just awarded at the Treasury. The inquiry for Money to pay in on the latter is partially felt on the Railway Share market, which is 1@1½ ⅌ cent. lower than the last sales of yesterday. The decline is not wholly owing to the change in the price of Money. The reaction which set in last week induced the closing out of a good many *Bull* accounts, and the outside interest in speculation is, for the moment, considerably reduced. At the same time the Stock Exchange Board is more divided in their views of the future of the market than they were 30 or 40 days ago, and the *Bear* interest has been gradually, if not rapidly running up the short accounts. After the heaviness in prices noted at the early session, there was a partially improved demand for the Railways at the lowest figures and ½ ⅌ cent. advance, and a liberal business was done at the Second Board and after. Late in the afternoon, the improvement on the Share-list continued, and there was a good deal done in some descriptions in the outside room on William-street. Gold sold again 130, but that price was bid at the close.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅝	103¾	N. Y. Central	103⅛	102⅜
U. S. 5s, 1874	91⅝	92½	Erie Common	62⅝	61⅝
Treas. 7.30 Notes	104	104	Erie Preferred	90⅞	90⅛
U. S. Cer. Notes	125⅛	124⅛	Hudson	74⅝	73⅜
Missouris	51½	51½	Mich. Central	88	87⅝
Tennessees	53⅝	54	Mich. Southern	40⅝	39⅞
Pacific	121½	120⅞	Illinois Central	76	75⅞
Panama	156	150	Toledo	66⅝	66⅛
Rock Island	79⅝	79⅝	Pittsburgh	39⅝	40½
Galena	81⅛	81⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	82⅛	82½
Harlem	30⅝	31⅛	Gold	131⅛	130

The City Bank Shares are better to-day, as they perhaps ought to be under the profitable operations with the Government and Government contractors:

New-York	103⅛	Metropolitan	103½
Manhattan	122	Grocers'	88
Merchants'	103	East River	93
America	114	Shoe & Leather	101¼
Commerce	98	Continental	90
Commerce Scrip Stock	96	St. Nicholas	92
American Exchange	98	Park	117
Irving	96		

The Railway Mortgages are somewhat irregular, but, in the main, are rather higher than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	T. H. & A. 2d pref.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d Acc.	55
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31½
Erie firsts, '68	116	Del. Lack. & West. 1sts	112
Erie seconds, '79	112	Del. Lack. & West. 2ds	106½
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	92
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
Erie fifths, '88	100	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	105
Hudson firsts, '69	112	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108
Hudson, con., '67	95	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext'd	105
Harlem firsts, '69–'72	108	Gal. & Chi. seconds	105
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., '69–'72	123	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Mich. Cen. s. f., conv.	113	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103½
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8s	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	105½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	93
Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7s	105½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	81½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	107	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. 1sts	97½		

The market for Money is firm at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Some of the leading Stock firms report the supply easy at 6 ⅌ cent. at call, while as much as 7 ⅌ cent. is paid by others, and the same rate is paid by some of the speculators in Gold, where they can get 110@120 ⅌ cent. advanced upon it. Most of the Banks decline to lend over par on Gold. The price is down to 130⅛@130⅛ ⅌ cent. to-day, in the face of an export demand which, since Monday week, amounts to $2,750,000, including $869,000 by the *Scotia* to-day. It is understood that the negotiation at Washington of 7.30 ⅌ cents will be settled for without employing the transfer of much Money, because of the advances of last week, which are to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of this Loan. But where outside takers have no relations with the Banks which made these advances, they would probably find it difficult to command United States Notes wherewith to make their settlements, but for the usual spirit of accommodation at the Treasury. The Notes continue very scarce, and a small premium is offered for the smaller denominations to send to the country.

The official awards of the Loan were received here this morning. The bidders at 103.05 get within a small fraction of 60 ⅌ cent. on the amounts offered, for say about $594 to each $1,000. The American Exchange Bank bid this rate, in place of 103.20, as announced by the early telegram, and the Commonwealth Bank had a bid of $150,000 at the same figure, also erroneously reported at 103.20. The settlements on account of the Loan will fall due at the Sub-Treasury by the 29th inst., Saturday of next week, but some of them have already taken place, and others, no doubt, will anticipate the last day. The amount paid in to-day is about $5,600,000. The Sub-Treasurer has accommodated the takers of the Loan in every reasonable way that could be suggested. He has offered to take certified checks upon any of the Associated Banks, without reference to the amount which the Bank may hold against the Government, and we feel authorized to say that nothing has been said or done at the Treasury to-day, and nothing will be done to increase the demand for or scarcity of U. S. Notes of legal tender, in this market. The small premium offered for them grows in part out of the wants of the Northwest to buy Breadstuffs and Provisions on Bills on New-York, drawn against them, and from the Southwest for the purchase of Cotton. *In every direction these Notes are a favorite Currency, and the demand of the whole country for them will not be answered without a further considerable issue by the Treasury.*

The rate of Exchange on London follows the price of Gold, and is 1 ⅌ cent. lower to-day than the sales for the *Scotia* yesterday. The considerable shipment of Gold by this opportunity, and the temporary employment of some large balances in the new 7.30 ⅌ cents, which would otherwise have gone to Europe, have contributed to the dullness of Bills on London to-day. There was an increased disposition late in the day to place Exchange, and to sell Gold. Messrs. BERNARD & HUTTON, extensive Commission Merchants in the French Dry Goods trade, subscribed for $1,000,000 to the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Loan, though some part of this, we hear, is for other New-York capitalists.

The decease of Mr. MATTHEW MORGAN, banker, of the house of M. MORGAN & SONS, in the Foreign Exchange, is announced on the Street to-day. He had been detained from his office by serious illness for several weeks, and the event of death was not wholly unexpected to his immediate friends. Mr. MORGAN was a successful merchant, in his early career, at the South, and a wealthy property holder and banker in this City at the time of and for ten or fifteen years before his decease. Without seeking popularity in business, he enjoyed the reputation of an upright merchant and kind-hearted citizen.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $6,866,016 53, including for Customs $89,775; payments, $1,132,240 50; balance, $21,180,020 05.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 21,812 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. and 1,320 bags Corn Meal, 72,422 bushels Wheat, 64,774 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley, 12,366 bushels Oats, 440 bushels Malt, 2,115 pkgs. Provisions, and 300 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and quoted at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 386 bbls., including 242 bbls. Pots and 144 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been in moderate demand at steady prices. Anthracite has been stiffly held, and has been in fair request.

COFFEE—Has been less active, but firm, with sales of 740 bags Rio and Santos, part at 31½c.; and, since our last, 400 bags Laguayra, part at 32c. ⅌ lb. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 34c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 32c.@33½c.; Laguayra, 32c.@33c.; Rio, 29½c.@33c., and St. Domingo at 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, and prices have been less buoyant,—the tendency at the close being in favor of buyers. Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales at 69c.@70c., mostly at 69c. for Middling, ⅌ lb.

DRY GOODS.—Business, both in private channels and through the auction rooms, has been less active during the past week, and in some instances the turn of the market has been in favor of buyers. In view of the rapid advance in raw Cotton, holders of domestic Cottons have not been eager to sell, unless at the very high asking prices, which purchasers have been reluctant to pay. In domestic Woolens and foreign goods there has been considerable of heaviness, especially in all other than desirable fabrics. Fewer and less attractive auction sales have taken place.

FISH—The demand has been good for Dry Cod at $4 25@$4 75 per cwt.; Mackerel at $10 50@$11 50 for No. 1, $7 50@$8 50 for No. 2, and $4 75@$5 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@32c. for Scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, to-day, and prices have declined slightly. The reported sales since our last add up 10,650 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 20, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 80 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60	@$5 75
Extra State	5 85	@ 6 20
Superfine Western	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 70	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 40	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@10 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at previous rates; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 50@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4 25@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl., and the latter in puncheons, at $19.

GRAIN—Wheat has been heavy and lower, to-day, and sales have been confined to 120,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 53½@$1 56; Amber Western, at $1 42@$1 44; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 36@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 34; mixed Western, $1 30; Milwaukee Club, at $1 21@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 10@$1 24; Red State at $1 38@$1 41, and very handsome White Kentucky, at $1 65 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in less demand, at easier prices; sales, since our last, 125,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c., chiefly 70c., for shipping Mixed Western; 63c.@69c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 56c.@64c. for unsound; 72c.@74c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada, at 66½c.@67½c.; Western, at 67c.@68c.; and State, at 67½c.@68½c. ⅌ bushel. Barley continues in request, at $1 25@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels.

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand for shipment, and home use at 65c.@80c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been moderately inquired for at advancing prices, including prime Buenos Ayres at 27½c., and Rio Grande at 26½c. ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds 143,200 Hides, against 251,300 same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole is in lively demand at higher and rising prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 25 bbls. New-Orleans at 42c.@46c.; 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 45c., and 125 hhds. Barbados at 44c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Common Rosin at $13 50@$14 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Domestic Tar at $7@$8, and Foreign do. at $10@$11 ⅌ bbl. Spirits Turpentine at $3 40@$3 50 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at 82c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $1 73@$1 75; Linseed $1 38@$1 37; Crude Petroleum at 37½c.@40c., and Refined do. $1@$1 05 ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request at former prices. Sales, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 12½, chiefly at $13 for Mess; $13 50 for City Prime Mess, deliverable by Dec. 1, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in good demand at 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; sales 850 boxes. Lard is heavy and lower. Sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c., the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive at former rates. Sales since our last 150 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$23 ⅌ tierce; India Mess, $23@$26 ⅌ tierce; sales 1,500 tierces. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in brisk demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling freely at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Small lots of East India were sold at $7 12½@$7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—The principal inquiry has been for Turk's Island, at 28c. ⅌ bushel.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, at $3 40, cash, holders generally asking $3 50 ⅌ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,320 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11½c., and Cuba, at 9½c.@10⅛c.; also, 700 boxes Havana, part at 10⅝c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request at unchanged prices. Sales 274 hhds. Kentucky, at 14c.@24½c., with 93 bales Havana and 100 bales Cuba on private terms, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were very moderate to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 1,000 bbls., by a foreign vessel, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Corn, 45,000 bushels, in bulk and bags, at 8½d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel. For London—Flour, 500 bbls., by an American vessel, at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl., and 1,000 bbls., by a foreign vessel, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow—Corn, 7,500 bushels, in bags, at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; and 200 tons heavy goods, at 40s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with Grain, at 10½d. ⅌ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig to Bristol Channel, 14,000 Wheat, 11½d.; one, 208 tons, to Gloucester, 17,000 Wheat, 11d.; a Prussian bark to Cork and a market, 24,000 Wheat, 8s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; a British bark, 309 tons, to Dublin, 20,000 Wheat, 11½d.; one, 501 tons, to Liverpool, £1,650; a Norwegian bark, 230 tons, to Lisbon, 12,000 Wheat, 13d. in bulk and shipper's bags; an Italian bark, 421 tons, to Constantinople, 2,000 bbls. Rum, 4½c.; a Dutch brig to Rio Grande, 2,000 Flour, at 37½c., payable in gold; a ship, 1,150 tons, from Chincha Islands to Rotterdam or Hamburg, Guano, 75s.; a bark, 450 tons, to Cadiz, heavy Pipe Staves, $53, Logwood $8, and back from Sicily on private terms; a British bark, 260 tons, same voyage, $47 50 and $54 for light and heavy Pipe Staves, thence to South America, Europe, &c., on terms we did not learn; a bark, 467 tons, from two ports in Sicily to New-York, about $8,000; one, 416 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $2,700; one, 426 tons, to Montevideo, with privilege of Buenos Ayres, and back, $7,500; a schooner, 100 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,300; one, 170 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,700; a British brig, 3,000 bbls., to Jamaica and back, and a schooner, 100 tons, to Windward and back, $1 ⅌ bbl.; a British brig, 140 tons, to Curaçoa, 85c. ⅌ bbl., payable in gold; a schooner, 166 tons, $475 ⅌ month; a bark, 140 tons, to Matanzas, $2,450; a British brig, 193 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,600; one, 1,600 bbls., to North side Cuba, $2,200, payable in gold; a schooner, 100 tons, from Bangor to Havana, and a brig, 265 tons, from Cardenas to Matanzas, charter, [illegible] tons, to Bermuda and back, $3,000; a bark, 390 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, [illegible], 400 tons, to Cadiz, a British bark, 400 tons, to London, a ship, 1,466 tons, (since cleared,) and, 1,454 tons, and one, 1,311 tons, to Vera Cruz, a Bremen bark, 350 tons, to Havana, a British brig, 219 tons, to Cardenas, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Bohemian	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. [illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. [illegible]
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. [illegible]
Nova-Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. [illegible]
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. [illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close, daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, SAMUEL PERRY, Police Officer attached to the Castle Garden; when last seen, was dressed in a suit of dark steel-mixed cloth, all of the same material, boots and beaver hat; is about 46 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, sandy complexion, full sandy beard, partially gray, and gray hair; was last seen in Bowery, near Bayard-st., about 11½ o'clock Saturday night, on his way home. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted family, at No. 142 East Thirtieth-st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARGARET WILLIAMS, (formerly MARGARET MALONE,) who was in California when heard of last. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her mother, at No. 61 Sheriff-st., New-York City. California papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CORNELIUS HENRY BUTLER, who left his home [illegible], and has gray clothes; has light hair, is 16 years old. Any person giving information concerning him to his bereaved parents at No. 136 Waverley-place, will be suitably rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ISAAC MAULE, who left England in April, 1850, [illegible], supposed to be in New-York State or New-Jersey. Address Corporal MAULE, 12th Company Royal Engineers, Cape of Good Hope.

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades,
Buff Holland Window Shades,
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 80c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION,
1,000 FRENCH NEEDLE-WORKED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
From 6c. to 6s.
Also, collars, sets, infants' embroidered waists and dresses, and every variety of needle worked goods suitable for the holidays, at low prices.
Opening, a job lot of real French Valenciennes lace, much below regular prices.
Cheapest line of ladies', gents' and children's plain and hemstitched linen handkerchiefs in the City.
All our FANCY FALL RIBBONS marked down to [illegible].
Our [illegible] cent ribbons will be closed for [illegible] cents.
Our 31 cent ribbons will be closed for 25 cents.
Our 38 cent ribbons will be closed for 25 cents.
Our 50 cent ribbons will be closed for 38 cents.
Closing all our MILLINERY GOODS at low prices.
Closing all our HOODS, SONTAGS, &c., at low prices.
Fine stock ladies', gents' and misses' merino underwear.
Full stock BALMORALS, at very low prices.
Corsets, ladies' made up underclothing, &c.
Closing out our stock of FINE PARIS FLOWERS, at very low prices.
NOW OPENING—
1,000 doz. LADIES' KID GLOVES, best quality, [illegible] cents.
1,000 doz. LADIES' KID GLOVES, best quality, [illegible].
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND COGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE AT the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st.: Large planer, five lathes, three small drills, one Dix press. Apply on the premises. SAM. SLOCUM [illegible], Supt.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. [illegible]. Second hand machines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down; balance in monthly installments. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 329 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE TWINE AND cordage makers will be held at the Garrick House, No. 20 Chatham-st., Nov. 20, at 7 o'clock.

WANTED.—A CHIEF BUGLER FOR A CAVALRY regiment. Address BUGLER, Box No. 140 Times Office.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The SANITARY COMMISSION have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:
1st. Is (giving name and regiment) at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick City?
2d. If so, what is his proper address?
3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7th. If not, where did he go on leaving?
The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient named, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.
The office of the Directory will be open daily from 9 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.
If found to be practicable the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.
Adams House, No. 244 F-street, Washington, D. C.

KNIGHT ERRANDRY.
Would you have your boy go quickly on his errands? Buy him a locomotive cantering horse. Sold by STEPH. WM. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

HARE SOUP FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—FOR sale, English Mutton, Sprats, Filberts, English Bacon, Hams, Gloster and Stilton Cheese, Spanish Onions, Scotch Beef Ham, Lochfine Herring, Oatmeal, Epping Sausages. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. Dunlop's Ale in fine condition.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PELHAM FARM.—PIPPIN CIDER FOR sale in lots to suit for shipping, &c. Also, Apples. Apply to the Agents, [illegible], New-York.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY WISHES THE loan of $25, payable $4 a month, with interest. Address Mrs. DE FORREST, Box No. 144 Times Office.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand [illegible] Concert.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—[illegible]
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Peg Woffington; or, [illegible] Picture.
WALLACK'S—[illegible] Marriage.
WINTER GARDEN—The Family Circle—[illegible]—The Irish Tiger.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Vol-au-Vent.
GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Der Freischutz.
IRVING HALL—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Com. Nutt, Colossal Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all Hours—[illegible], or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Black Blunders.
PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—Bartlett's Sea of Galilee.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have nothing from the Army of the Potomac this morning excepting the assurance that it is in motion. We shall soon, no doubt, hear a good account of it. Relative to the movements of the rebels, the latest intelligence received in Washington, believed to be reliable, is to the effect that their main army has succeeded in reaching a point between our army and Richmond—probably at Hanover Junction. JACKSON and STUART are said to be between Culpepper and Warrenton, and it may be that LEE will have to fight without their cooperation.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from the Headquarters of BIRNEY's Brigade, near Warrenton, under date of Nov. 16: "It is known that between the south bank of the Rappahannock, the north bank of the James, the Richmond and Potomac Railroad on the east, and the Alexandria Railroad on the west, the rebels have not a force to exceed 5,000, all their troops being to the west of the latter road, and all the way up to Winchester. Above a direct line west from here, under JACKSON, they may perhaps make a feint of attacking Washington *via* Leesburgh; but if they do, it will be only a feint to distract us from what is believed to be our present intention. That the majority of their troops are to the west of Culpepper, I have ocular demonstration, for yesterday morning I went out with the Thirty-eighth New-York and Fourth Maine, under the command of Lieuts. LEE and LEARNED, of Gen. BIRNEY's Staff, on a foraging expedition. I went some three miles beyond our pickets, and just as we emerged from the woods, on the top of a high hill, we discerned in the valley below, and not over a mile and a half distant, an encampment of theirs, which, judging from the extent of it, could not contain less than 20,000 cavalry, infantry and artillery. *Not a quarter of a mile from us we discovered one of their cavalry scouts.*"

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *Potomac* we have advices from New-Orleans to the 8th inst. The only news of interest relates to the operations of the land and naval forces, under the command respectively of Gen. WEITZEL and Lieut. BUCHANAN. Our correspondence gives details of Gen. WEITZEL's movements from the time of leaving Donaldsonville, and though no later than the official reports already published by us, will be found very interesting. The naval expedition under BUCHANAN, it will be seen, had some lively work on the Bayou Teche, where a number of rebel gunboats and batteries were engaged.

We have news by the *Potomac* that the fleet of gun-vessels which has operated recently in the Gulf was returning to the Mississippi River. As the *Potomac* passed over the bar below New-Orleans on her way hither, the *Brooklyn* and the *Hartford* passed up from the Gulf. The steamer *Mississippi* was at New-Orleans, and the *Pensacola* was either there or returning to that port. Several gunboats were also passing up. There were rumors in New-Orleans of intended military operations which the movements of these vessels seemed to confirm.

The Court of Inquiry ordered to assemble in Washington on the 27th of October, has been dissolved. At the request of Major-Gen. McDOWELL, a Court of Inquiry is ordered to assemble there at 11 o'clock to-day, to inquire into certain charges made against him. Ex-Gov. DENNISON and other witnesses summoned are expected to be present. Detail for the Court: Major-Gen. CADWALLADER and Brig.-Gens. MARTINDALE and VAN ALEN, and Lieut.-Col. LOUIS H. PELOUZE, Judge Advocate and Recorder.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Cincinnati, Nov. 16, says: "Private dispatches to-day state that McCOOK's and GILBERT's *corps de armée* have advanced from Nashville, and will make every effort to bring on a general engagement. Gen. ROSECRANS has determined not to move until he is entirely ready, which will be before Wednesday next. The rebels may outgeneral us by making a flank movement and again pushing northward to secure Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, and thus capture a number of transports continually passing up and down the Mississippi River. Such a movement would be of immense gain to the Confederates, and prove a terrible blow to the Federal cause. No fears are apprehended of their again moving on Cincinnati and Louisville, knowing, as they do, that a large force is held in reserve to resist any such move. Additional intelligence from East Tennessee, per refugees, reports that reinforcements from LEE's army have been sent to the West, and that the rebel army in the Southwest will now number not less than 200,000 men. This is no exaggeration, and therefore it may be reasonably expected that the next great battle of the war will be fought in Tennessee before Christmas. Gen. GEO. MORGAN's entire Division has been transferred to Louisville, and will cooperate from thence southwardly with Gen. GRANGER's Division, now between Frankfort and Louisville. Gen. MORGAN and Staff are here, and will go to Louisville to-morrow."

About three thousand troops arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday, on their way from Gallipolis to Memphis. Most of them left the same evening, and the others on Sunday noon.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Gloucester, Va., reports that on Nov. 17 fifty rebel cavalry men surprised an outpost picket guard of ten men belonging to the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania. Two privates were killed and one private and a Sergeant were captured. An expedition was sent out by Col. DAVIS to capture the rebels, but it returned unsuccessful. It however captured several mounted men and an important mail at Gloucester Court-house.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices one day later from Europe are received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamer [illegible] from Liverpool, on her way to Quebec. The most important news by this arrival is the announcement that the Spanish Government had demanded the punishment of the Americans alleged to have violated the Spanish flag on the coast of Cuba. Our Minister at Madrid had had an audience with the Queen in regard to the matter, and had given assurances that the United States Government did not authorize the acts of the Captain of the gunboat *Montgomery*. Mediation rumors were again current in London, but they are probably worthy of no more attention than those which have preceded them. The French Cabinet is said to be more at variance than ever regarding the Roman question. It was thought that a majority of the Ministers would resign unless the Emperor should resolve to give Rome to the Italians. The Grecian question still remained unsettled—it being uncertain whether the Provisional Government would decide in favor of a monarchy or a Federal Republic. The Bank of France had advanced its rate of discount to four per cent. The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week had been 47,000 bales, and the market closed dull. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

We receive, by way of Havana, advices from the City of Mexico to the 28th ultimo, from Orizaba to the 29th, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. The news is of considerable importance. No engagement has yet taken place between the French and Mexican troops, but appearances indicated that a collision could not be much longer delayed. Gen. FOREY had arrived at Orizaba, and a large number of the French expeditionary corps—upwards of 12,000—had been landed at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans were busily occupied in strengthening the defences of Puebla and the Capital, and the road between the two cities, which was to be disputed inch by inch. There was more unity and enthusiasm displayed by the Mexicans than ever before. Several of the principal reactionary chiefs had given in their adhesion to JUAREZ, and the determination appeared to be general to give the French as much trouble as possible. Military rule has been declared in the States of Puebla, Tlaxcala and Vera Cruz. Sickness continued to exist in the French fleet to a fearful extent. Several deaths had occurred on board the iron-clad frigate *Normandie* from yellow fever, and among them were three officers. Northerly winds, however, had set in, and a decrease in the number of deaths was expected. A furious gale had caused great damage to the shipping at Vera Cruz and Sacrificios. A French man-of-war (the *Chaptal*) was driven ashore, and will undoubtedly be lost. A large number of vessels had been lost, including the American bark *Sheridan*, the American bark *Justice S. Long*, and the American schooner *Mary Emma*. Also, several French, Spanish, English, Mexican and Hanoverian vessels. Two French transports were wrecked, and another was saved at the expense of her masts. Many lives were lost. All on board an English brig had perished, and of twelve persons on board the French bark *Nestil*, only one was saved.

The official canvass of the returns of the State shows Mr. SEYMOUR's majority to be 10,572.

At noon yesterday the Tammany Committee of Twenty held an adjourned meeting in Tammany Hall. After much discussion, which lasted two hours, ballots were taken, which, on the fourth resulted as follows: Alderman BOOLE 12, Judge CONNOLLY 4, J. A. BRIGGS 2, R. B. CONNOLLY 2. A Committee was then appointed to wait on Alderman BOOLE and inform him of his nomination, and the Committee adjourned. At 8 and 9 o'clock, when the Committee met again, Mr. BOOLE had not decided upon accepting the nomination, so it adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day, when it will confer with the Mozart Convention.

Yesterday afternoon the Mozart Committee met in Tammany Hall. In consequence of the nomination for comptrollership not having been made, the Committee adjourned till one o'clock to-day. *Their nominee for Corporation Counsel was not* mentioned, but it is stated that it is either CHAS. C. GREEN, or J. C. DEVELIN.

The County Commissioners held their seventh meeting at noon yesterday. The Fifth Ward returns were corrected by the District Canvassers of the Sixth District, and canvassed by the Board. This completed the canvass, and the Board then adjourned till noon to-day, to foot up the tables and make the declaration of results.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, JOHN CRAWFORD was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree in causing the death of GEORGE A. DONNELLY. The jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

After an examination, continued for four days, the Coroner's jury, which has been investigating the circumstances of the death of Mr. ROWAND, a well-known citizen of Princeton, N. J., has found a verdict that he was murdered by CHARLES LEWIS, who is now held in custody.

The St. Paul *Press*, of Nov. 14, learns that Gov. SIBLEY has already reached South Bend, the place designated to rendezvous the troops under his command. He has in his charge the 303 Indians condemned to be hung, the eighteen condemned to imprisonment, beside about fifty squaws, retained to cook for the Indians. As the train passed through New-Ulm, the sight of these miscreants exasperated the people most intensely. They turned out *en masse*, and pelted them with stones and sticks till they got through the town. One woman, watching her chance, darted between a file of soldiers, and knocked down one of the Indians with a club.

On Friday morning, as an Illinois Regiment was passing through Frankfort, on its way to Louisville, it was discovered that the rear guard had a negro in custody. JACK PREWETT, Sergeant-at-arms, *recognized the negro as a slave, and took* forcible possession of him. The soldiers resisted, and a serious row seemed imminent, but the soldiers were overpowered. Another negro, secreted in a wagon, was taken from the soldiers. A courier was sent forward for the main portion of the regiment to return to retake the negro, and the Provost-Marshal ordered out his guard, expecting an attack, but the Illinoisans did not return, and PREWETT still holds the negroes.

A number of the friends of Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY have presented him with a horse, equipments and a sword. In his reply acknowledging the gift, he uses this significant language: "So long as it is in my power to render service in the field, in whatever position I am placed, under whatever General or rule I may be, I shall continue to struggle for the unity of our people, the supremacy of our laws, and hope the time is not far distant when the good old flag will again wave from gulf to lake, and from ocean to ocean. I have never been so hopeful of the success of our army as now."

The United States steamer *De Soto* arrived at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, from Port Royal. The malarious fever, of which Gen. MITCHEL died, is reported to have entirely disappeared.

It will be remembered that as KIRBY SMITH's Division of the rebel army was leaving Kentucky, some of the pickets captured and hanged, in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, Capt. KING and fifteen other loyal citizens. On Thursday, the 6th inst., a party of loyal men visited the vicinity of Hackney's Corners, two and a half miles from Big Rockcastle River, and captured a party of nine men, belonging to different corps of the rebel army. The captives were held in custody but a short time, and then were executed upon a tree not far from the scene of the outrage perpetrated a short time ago by KIRBY SMITH's pickets.

The Chicago *Post* states that the charges of having engaged in cotton speculation were preferred against Gen. CURTIS by Gen. STEELE, who succeeded him in command of the Helena army. Charges were probably preferred, also, by W. D. GALLAGHER, special agent of the Treasury Department. JOHN S. PHELPS, Military Governor of Arkansas, may also have something to do with them.

Mr. WM. GRAY, of Boston, has received from J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, the historian, now Minister to Austria, the sum of $500, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers; also $1,100 from EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, a merchant of Massachusetts, now resident in Shanghai. Both donations have been expended in accordance with the wishes of the generous givers.

It is estimated that the State of Connecticut will furnish two millions of dollars revenue per annum, under the United States Tax law.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has just concluded the hearing of a case of some importance, touching the operation of the law making Treasury notes a legal tender, and the power of Congress to emit bills of credit. A statement of the case will be found in the law column. Decision was reserved. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, an application was made for the discharge of a person held to service, [illegible] over from the military service, [illegible] the time, and it appearing that the recruit had been sent to jail for safe keeping after enlistment, for the absence of a camp. The Hart-Dilley [illegible] in Nassau-street, some years ago, is now again before the Circuit of the Supreme Court, Justice POTTER, the jury on a former trial having failed to agree. *The case is still on.*

The Money Market was firm yesterday at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Gold was 1½ ⅌ cent. lower; sales at 130. Exchange, 145 ⅌ cent. Government Securities firm. Railway shares heavy in the forenoon, but steadier at the close. United States Notes of lawful tender have become scarce, especially the denominations below $100, and considerable difficulty is experienced in supplying orders for this currency from the interior.

Breadstuffs declined slightly yesterday, and were less sought after. Cotton was quiet and rather cheaper. Provisions were in good request; Pork was dearer, and Lard lower. Hides, Hay, Hops, Laths, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Tallow and Whisky were in moderate demand. An active inquiry prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Oils and Leather. Sugars, Wool and Tobacco were salable and firm. Very moderate freight engagements were reported, with 652 vessels of all classes in port.

The Abatement of Arbitrary Arrests.

The prompt disavowal by the Federal Government of any agency in the Brinsmade arrest, and its avoidance, of late, of all similar procedures in the loyal States, give general satisfaction. All candid friends of the Administration freely admit that, owing to the super-serviceable zeal of certain officials, there was at one time a serious abuse of this power of summary imprisonment. In the recent canvass the Republicans forbore to take issue on that point at all, though their opponents made much of it. They contented themselves with trusting that the good sense and fidelity of the President would soon take note of the evil, and apply the appropriate remedies. This seems already to have been very effectually done, and, doubtless, would have been just as soon done had the elections resulted differently. The war devolved an immense variety of momentous duties and responsibilities upon the Administration, and, in the nature of the case, time was necessary for its subordinates to understand them justly, and fulfill them correctly. All reasonable men have recognized this, and, sure of the President's uprightness of intention, have made generous allowance for errors.

Many Democratic leaders, however, in their eagerness to take advantage of whatever has been done amiss in the exercise of the power of discretionary imprisonment, have declaimed not against the abuse, but against the power itself. Their habitual language has been based on the assumption that the *habeas corpus* was an inviolable right of a freeman. Its suspension they have styled a usurpation, and as such they have denounced it without measure. They have talked precisely as if that sentence of the Constitution which reads—"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, *unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it*," was without the last clause altogether, and the inhibition absolute. The framers of the Constitution contemplated that there could be a case of rebellion when the public safety would *require* such a suspension. If such a case could exist at all, it certainly must be a case like the present; for no more gigantic or formidable rebellion could at any time arise. The suspension, then, so far from being a usurpation, was in fact in strict compliance with the letter of the Constitution—an adoption of the very resource there specified, in cases of great public danger. The Constitution, so jealous of the power of Government in ordinary times, yet arms the Government with this extraordinary power in perilous junctures; and the Government would have been unfaithful to the Constitution, and derelict in its duty, had it neglected to use that power in the great crisis now existing. Rebels and rebel sympathizers, of course, may oppose; but, how truly loyal men can object to it, passes our comprehension. We grant that it may be honestly doubted whether the President alone has the authority to suspend, without vote of Congress; but since the Attorney-General, the President's legal adviser, has so *decided, and Congress itself has acquiesced* without a word of complaint, it must be a factious spirit alone that can seek to make trouble on this score. The great fact is the actual suspension in the face of public danger. No one will ever care to go into any special pleading concerning it, who has a proper sense of that danger.

There is no denying that this power of discretionary confinement has prevented great evil. It is capable of historical proof that the arrest and detention of the traitorous majority of the Maryland Legislature, and of the leading authorities of the City of Baltimore, alone saved Maryland from joining the Confederacy. The plot was complete in all respects, and would have been put through, had it not been for the summary action of the authorities in Washington. In Maryland, and in every other region where Secessionists abound, cases touching "the public safety" have constantly arisen, in which fair trial by jury was utterly impracticable. Juries, of course, could not be packed; individuals with rebel proclivities would be sure to be among the impanneled; and the unanimity requisite for conviction would in all cases be impossible. This necessity of denying jury trial for political offences will continue in every State where disloyalty extensively prevails. Martial law, too, in all its fullness must rule to the end within the sphere of active military operations. Military necessity requires this, as civil necessity imposes the other.

But in the States, like our own, almost universally loyal, we trust that we shall hear no more of arbitrary confinements except in extreme and very peculiar cases. There are many malcontents and factionists throughout the loyal North—men who talk violently, and who, if they could, would gladly embarrass the movements of the Government against the rebels. But, so long as these men commit no overt act of treason, they had better be left to the righteous care of the people around them. The pillory of public scorn is far better suited to such cases than the casemates of Fort Lafayette. Whatever, too, they may be fairly open to of the legal and authoritative objection, all of slight account when compared with the damaging effects of the cry of State persecution, which party managers never fail to turn to account. With free discussion assured, there is no danger that public sentiment will not be kept sound enough in every Northern State to the end of the rebellion. To some little extent faction may pass itself off upon the public mind for what it is not, but under no circumstances can it effect the substantial success of the war, if the Government only keeps true to its duty. Our loyal people would gladly see all the vigilance and energy of the Government henceforth directed southwards; and every Provost-Marshalship, north of Mason and Dixon's, become an absolute sinecure, outside of its strict military jurisdiction in connection with the army.

The Pending Struggle in Mexico.

At length we have interesting and important news from Mexico, consequent upon the invasion of the French. By the steamer *Bio Bio*, from Havana, we have advices from Vera Cruz up to the 1st inst.

It appears that during the preceding fortnight, French forces, infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering altogether 13,800 men, landed at Vera Cruz. This force, added to that previously in the country, gives the French an army of 20,000 men. From the best data that can be obtained, there is reason to believe that from 5,000 to 10,000 French troops will be landed during the present month, to complete the Emperor NAPOLEON's invading force. This army of invasion, numbering from 25,000 to 30,000 well equipped and efficient soldiers—some of the best in the Emperor's army—we learn from French sources, is expected to move from Orizaba, its base of operations, upon the City of Mexico, some time during the coming month of December.

Decidedly the most interesting items of information contained in our advices of this morning are those which refer to the unity of the Mexicans, and the preparations they are making to drive off the invaders. On the 20th of September the Mexican Congress came together. President JUAREZ and others made strong patriotic appeals to the people to arouse and defend their country at any cost. The people appear to respond with that united and determined vigor which presages a successful resistance to the French invaders. Puebla has been strongly fortified, and is called the "Sebastopol" of Mexico. The citizens of Mexico are turning out *en masse*, and working on the fortifications of the capital. Col. J. M. DURAN, an educated engineer, and recently acting Consul-General for Mexico, in this City, is, we learn from a *private source, in charge of these fortifications*. Gens. COMONFORT and ORTEGA are heartily coöperating with JUAREZ, and even BUTRON, MEJIA and other reactionary chiefs, are giving in their adhesion to the constitutional Government. In no better way can these brigand chiefs atone for the great wrongs they have inflicted upon their unhappy country, than by pouring out their hearts' blood in defending it from the foreign invaders.

During the coming month we may expect news of stirring events in Mexico. The French will attempt to march to the capital. They are prepared for a desperate fight, and according to present appearances, they will be accommodated by a well-officered and effective Mexican army, which will probably number about 50,000 men. We shall look for the result of this conflict with the deepest interest. It is of the greatest consequence to the cause of the Union that the French should be whipped out of Mexico.

We notice that the Juarez Government has expelled JECKER & Co., and several other foreign residents in the City of Mexico, whose presence is considered dangerous to the peace of the Republic. This is striking at the root of the evil. Such unprincipled speculators as JECKER, in connection with the foreign Ministers, have been the bane and curse of Mexico; and, in fact, the same may be said of all Spanish America, for every city of any note in the Spanish American Republics, has one or more Jeckers. They appeared in New-Orleans, but Gen. BUTLER was too much for them.

THE MOVEMENT FOR AN OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.—The recent movement in behalf of an open and free Board of Brokers is in accordance with the progressive spirit of the times, and will certainly be successful and popular. It will, it is granted, place those who engage in it in a hostile attitude to the present Board of Brokers. In this respect the movement will by many be regretted, inasmuch as the present Board is an honorable and patriotic association, and has always enforced the most stringent rules of personal and public faith. But personal considerations should yield before great principles of commercial liberalism, and the open Board should be allowed, without resistance, to occupy the field heretofore filled by the other. At the present day, if we find the owners of flour, fuel, salt or any other articles of prime necessity, meeting together and resolving not to furnish those articles for a less price than shall be fixed on from time to time by a majority of themselves, we feel that the interests of society are endangered. Such course of action destroys competition and subjects a community to the odious restrictions and oppressions of monopoly. It annihilates the value of enterprise, industry and courtesy in business, and in this way operates to the serious injury of the young members of any trade or profession, who need to work for less at the start, if only to make the opportunity of showing their capacity for business, and thus being enabled to obtain commissions against older and wealthier parties.

The present Board of Brokers are a close corporation and practically monopolists of a class of business that has grown immensely of late years, and within the past twelve months has become overshadowing in importance. Before the war is over, the public debt of the United States may not fall very far short of [illegible], and the increased debt of loyal States and cities will be very great also. Every American is to be vitally affected by this volume of domestic securities. The purchase and sale and the hypothecation of the Stocks representing this gigantic indebtedness, will render the New-York Money Exchange little inferior to that of London. It is proper that our Brokers who are about entering upon so great a career as is opened before them, should enlarge their views, expand their organization and adopt the most liberal and enlightened principles of business known to the commercial and financial world.

MEMPHIS IN A NEW ASPECT.—In the large cities of the South, captured by our arms, there are very hopeful and cheering manifestations of the Union sentiment. The Memphis papers of the 11th bring us long and glowing accounts of an "immense Union demonstration" in that city on the preceding day. There was a prodigious procession of citizens—over three thousand being in line; there was a prodigious mass meeting in the theatre, at which glowing speeches were delivered by distinguished gentlemen; there were flags and bands of music; there were two Union Clubs, German Turners, and citizens on horseback; there were boys and girls costumed in white, and bearing devices and emblems; there was (to quote the Memphis *Bulletin*) a "magnificent car, of immense proportions, covered with pink, and drawn by twelve gray horses, while in the centre rose a dome of blue, resting on pillars, and within the circle of the dome, stood a tall young lady of a regal style of beauty, (whose name the Memphis editor does not hesitate to give,) habited in the costume of the Goddess of Liberty." In short—for we cannot add to the ornamental skill of the *Bulletin*—"beauty was there, brave warriors, loyal men, flouting banners, streamers wantoning in the wind, flags displaying the emblems of our proud nationality, and martial and patriotic airs pealing from trumpets and bounding from drums, added an exultant feature to the magnificent display."

All this in Memphis—in that city from which, of all cities of the South, we heard, but a few months ago, the loudest and fiercest declarations of deathless devotion to the rebellion—where the howls of defiance to the Yankees fairly split the ears of the world—where every soul had sworn to perish in that last ditch which Gen. PILLOW had dug and Rev. Gen. POLK had consecrated. In the Spring, the Memphians were in the precise condition of mind in which the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* describes the people of the rebel Capital, and *of the entire South, now to be. But they have* grown wiser since then; half a year of Union rule has effected a change in the city. In all this, there is an instructive lesson to the London *Times* man, as well as to those here who may yet imagine that the people of any part of the South will "fight to the last man," or will not acquiesce in destiny when the fortunes of war go against them.

RICHMOND THROUGH BRITISH SPECTACLES.—We congratulate the London *Times* upon its acquisition of a special correspondent at Richmond, Virginia. We do not wonder at the tone of exultation in which it announces the fact to its readers. Now, at last, the European world will learn the truth in regard to the South. Hitherto it has been a great cause of complaint with the *Times* that its accounts had to be derived, in great measure, from the North; *for, of course*, a people who were so degraded as to be out of humor with England, and not to admire the London *Times*, could not be relied upon for any statement. We, it is true, have thought that the accounts of matters here, which have gone to the English people through the columns of the *Times*, were not unreasonably unfavorable to the rebellion, and certainly no one could find fault with the *conductors of the Times if they were so. Had* they not displaced one correspondent, whose letters betrayed some sense of justice to the North? Had they not sent over a special, whose sympathies as well as his accuracy, were well indicated by his relying upon the editorials of the *Caucasian* for information about the President's statements of his purposes? But still, even with the most favorable intentions, some things would get into the correspondence which told against the rebellion. That charge the new series of letters will undoubtedly be quite free from. Whether its statements will be entirely impartial and unprejudiced, and whether anything will be stated without indisputable evidence of its falsehood, time will show. As a sample of it thus far, we may refer to some of the averments in the first letter, which we give this morning.

Again we congratulate the *Times* on its acquisition. Nor do we know that we object to this exhibition of enterprise. It would be fair for both parties to have the story of each side told by one who was favorable to it. But that could hardly be expected in this case. The standard of British neutrality would be violated if anything more was done than to have the South tell its own story, and a sympathizer with secession report ours.

The *Times* speaks of the interest with which all accounts from the South have been read—of course it means rebel accounts. The accounts which have been given of things in the rebel dominions, by Union men who have escaped from there, have never seemed, that we are aware of, to excite any great interest in England. But we have no doubt that these letters from its special will be read with as much interest there as ever were the Travels of Baron Munchausen, and judging from the first one, we are inclined to think that History will put about as much reliance upon them.

Correction.

We are requested to state that the report published in the TIMES of yesterday, that Mr. C. A. DANA has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, is erroneous. Mr. WOLCOTT still holds his office, and neither Mr. DANA nor any other person, so far as we are aware, has been appointed in his place.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The recent prompt tender to Secretary CHASE, without security, of the twelve millions of dollars needed to start the Army of the Potomac on an advance, and the rapid absorption of the thirteen million loan on the most favorable terms, would seem to indicate on the part of the capitalists of Wall-street an entire confidence in the management of the Treasury Department, as well as the ultimate solvency of the Government. When the present condition of the public credit is compared with that in which Mr. CHASE found it on assuming office, a conclusion must be drawn highly favorable to his management.

The estimates for the future would seem to justify the hopes of the most sanguine friends of the present system. Making all reasonable allowances for the continuance of hostilities, it seems clear that the income to be derived from the taxes now provided for by law, must easily pay the annual interest on the debt being contracted, and leave an ample sinking fund for its final and early extinction. With this reasonable certainty, there is no valid reason why the present prices should be demanded and paid for specie, for mere purposes of exchange; nor is it likely, should our arms prove successful under the new policy of the President, that these prices can long be maintained.

BAYARD'S ADVANCE ON FREDERICKSBURGH.

A gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday from Aquia Creek, which place he left that morning, says that the rebel force at Fredericksburgh (six companies of cavalry) was completely taken by surprise at our rapid advance upon Falmouth, and barely succeeded in making their escape from our cavalry under Gen. BAYARD. The greatest joy was manifested by the Union people of Fredericksburgh and vicinity when they heard of the advance of the Union army in that direction. Most of the negroes in the country around Fredericksburgh had been sent to Richmond and other points further South.

While BAYARD's Cavalry was at Falmouth on Saturday, the rebels opened fire from four pieces of artillery stationed on a hill in rear of Fredericksburgh. It was replied to by PETTIT's New-York Battery, who soon silenced it. Our battery was fired from the side of the road, in the rear of Falmouth, and nothing but the early evacuation by the rebels saved their town from destruction. Our correspondent heard an engine whistling in the town, and it has ere this reached Richmond, with word that the troops were there. Contrabands say the railroad is in good order all the way to Richmond—a three hours' ride.

POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Latest intelligence, believed to be reliable, states that *the main body of the rebel army has succeeded* in reaching a point between our army and Richmond. JACKSON and STUART are said to be between Culpepper and Warrenton.

ALL QUIET IN FRONT.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night, all was reported to be quiet along the front of our armies in Virginia, at the headquarters of the army.

SECRETARY CHASE AND GEN. HALLECK.

The new *entente cordiale* said to have recently sprung up between Secretary CHASE and Gen. HALLECK, gives sincere satisfaction to the friends of both gentlemen.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS FOR ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

One hundred officers, absent without leave, were to-day stricken from the rolls, and their names will be published to-morrow. This is the first installment of the one thousand now absent unwilling.

THE NEW MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission to investigate the leading features of Gen. BUELL's late campaign in Kentucky, will consist of Major-Gen. LEW. WALLACE, Brig.-Gen. SCHOEPF, and Brig.-Gen. TYLER, of Connecticut. One or two names more may possibly be added. The Commission will be required to make a full and specific report on all the incidents of the battle of Perryville, wherein the gallant McCOOK was so nearly sacrificed.

GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry now about to assemble for the investigation of certain charges against Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, will have for its presiding officer Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, whose high character and large experience will give weight to its decisions. The remaining members of the Court will consist of Brig.-Gens. GARFIELD, PRENTISS and BUFORD, United States Volunteers, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. WM. W. MORRIS, United States Army. The presence of Gens. HUNTER and GARFIELD on this Court is evidence that the great Southern expedition, in which they are to have commands, will be delayed some weeks—probably owing to the non-readiness of the iron-clads.

MAJ.-GEN. M'DOWELL.

The Court of Inquiry asked for by Gen. McDOWELL will consist of Maj.-Gen. CADWALLADER, and Brig.-Gens. MARTINDALE and VAN ALEN. The utmost confidence is expressed by Gen. McDOWELL's friends that the result of the investigation about to be had will amply clear his reputation from all the many and gross aspersions recently flung upon it by men ignorant of the facts. That Gen. McDOWELL has been an unfortunate officer, there can be no doubt, but to accuse him of secret sympathy with the rebellion, is unpardonable.

The Court of Inquiry in Gen. McDOWELL's case will meet on Friday, the 21st inst., in Washington. The Court of Inquiry in Gen. BUELL's case will meet at Indianapolis. The Military Commission to investigate the charges preferred by Gen. POPE against Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER will assemble here to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The Court of Inquiry in Gen. McDOWELL's case will probably cover the whole ground of the war, and may possibly destroy many fictitious reputations. It is regarded as the most important tribunal convened since the commencement of the war.

Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER has retained as counsel before the Military Commission, Hon. CHARLES EAMES, of this city, formerly Minister to Venezuela, at one time editor of the *Constitution*, when that paper was the organ of President PIERCE.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The members of the Sanitary Commission, headed by Dr. VAN BUREN, F. L. OLMSTED, Mr. BINNEY, of Philadelphia, Dr. AGNEW and others, waited to-day upon the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK, in regard to matters connected with the health of our army. By Gen. HALLECK they were respectfully referred to the Surgeon-General for all details connected with the medical stores and hospital supplies, and to the Quartermaster-General for all details connected with the organization of the ambulance service.

GEN. SEYMOUR.

Gen. SEYMOUR, at his own request, has been relieved of his command in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He will be ordered to report to Gen. HUNTER.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH will leave here on a visit to New-

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS [illegible]

Washington, Wednesday, [illegible]

[illegible] of Hamilton's NEW-YORK [illegible] of the destruction of the steamer of the [illegible] which recently sailed from the [illegible] on board the last prize which [illegible] New-York, viz.: the steamer Water Witch [illegible] entered within [illegible] by the [illegible] Hamilton and McDougall, [illegible] the leading [illegible] of Hampton, Junction, and seem to take it for granted that in his day of a Commission in the British navy [illegible] information and advice to facilitate the [illegible] of a number of gunboats in the Mississippi and other parts of the Confederacy.

[illegible] King of the Water Witch:

MY DEAR SIR—I shall pay you heartily a note for Hampton Roads Dispatch, and hope you may get some useful information from him.

[illegible] steamer takes the descriptions of rum again, [illegible] you a speedy and prosperous voyage.

I am, very truly, yours,
JAMES H. McDOWELL.

KINSMOUR, June 14, 1862.

To Commodore Dunlap, U. S. N., &c., &c., Fort Monroe.

DEAR SIR: Capt. Thomas King of the British steamer Water Witch is about to proceed with a cargo of cotton in the vessel to a port in the Northern States of America, and being anxious to get clear from you for his guidance, we take the liberty of giving him this introduction, and will feel obliged for such counsel as you can give him under the circumstances.

We are, &c., [illegible]
BARCLAYS & McDOWELL.

GEN. GORMAN.

Brig.-Gen. GORMAN, ordered recently to report at St. Louis, will doubtless be assigned to duty on reaching that post, either under Gen. CURTIS or Gen. Hunter.

APPOINTED COLONEL OF CAVALRY.

First-Lieut. McIntosh, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, has been appointed Colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, vice Col. AVERILL, also promoted.

REVENUE DEPUTIES.

IT has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that persons selling or peddling from boxes of cutlery must take out a license as dealers, either wholesale or retail, as the case may be. The license must state that the party is authorized to sell from such box or vessel.

RETIRED.

The President has directed the name of Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Adams, Deputy Paymaster-General, to be placed upon the list of retired officers. This is in consideration with the request of that gentleman himself, he having been more than forty years in active service.

DISMISSED FROM ARMY.

It is generally understood that Lieut.-Col. CORNER and Capt. DEAKE, late of McCLELLAN'S Staff, are dismissed from arrest and ordered to duty.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment," was played here last evening to a good audience. Signor SCIMONI as Tonio, was admirable, both vocally and dramatically. The rest of the artists did not make themselves sufficiently prominent to call for extended notice. We may add, however, that Madame GYMNANDEZ, who acted superbly, did not appear to be in good voice, and in the character of Maria suffered seriously by comparison with her previous efforts.

The Matinée on Saturday is postponed, an evening performance being rendered necessary by an extraordinary opportunity which presents itself to the management.

IRVING HALL.—Mme. DE LUMBAN—an excellent singer and an artist who is justly held in high esteem—will give a grand concert here to-night, assisted by Mme. ERNESTA CARRERE, pianiste, pupil of THALBERG, and a lady of whom report speaks in the highest terms; Mons. DE LA PERRIERE, tenor; Mr. TERNCOM THOMAS, violinist, and Mr. MONNERIAL, accompanyist. The programme is nicely balanced with morceaux of various schools, and it is only necessary to add that Signor MUZIO, musical director of the Academy of Music, will preside at the piano.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The new burlesque at this popular establishment is in such a state of forwardness that the patrons of the establishment will do well to watch the announcements; firstly, because the comedies recently played here can only be repeated to-night and to-morrow night; and secondly, because the burlesque will undoubtedly occupy the remainder of the season. On Saturday the house is to be closed in consequence of the evening rehearsal of "Students." To-night and to-morrow night the superb dramatic recitation by Miss KEENE of the character of Peg Woffington, in the play of that name.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night Mr. FORREST was welcomed by the largest audience of the engagement. The announcement of "Macbeth" sufficed to literally crowd the house, and a finer sight has rarely been presented in the Academy. Mr. FORREST was in admirable mood and temper, and his action never more fully realized his peculiar conception of the character than on this occasion. He was ably supported by Mr. McCULLOUGH, whose acting, particularly in the fourth act, was most excellent, and received the merited and characteristically thunderous applause of the audience. To-night, the "Gladiator."

Mr. T. Mason Jones on Current and Contemporaries.

AN INTERRUPTION BY THE PRO-SLAVERYITES QUELLED BY THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

The second lecture by Mr. T. MASON JONES was delivered last night at Irving Hall; subject, "CURRAN, and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar." Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall was crowded with a highly fashionable and intelligent audience, and the applause given the speaker was frequent. He most happily touched off the prominent traits in the character of JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN; and his comparison of that learned barrister's style of eloquence with that of PITT, FOX, FLOOD, GRATTAN, O'CONNELL, and other prominent Irish orators was of a character warranted by what is told us in the biographies of those learned men. His peroration on the versatility of CURRAN'S genius and the nobleness of his character, was a most rhetorically finished picture, and drew forth great applause. Quite an episode occurred while Mr. JONES was in the middle of his oration. Speaking of Mr. CURRAN'S defence of REWAN, before an Hessian jury, for the Crown, Mr. JONES quoted from the learned barrister's speech that portion which so highly eulogized Universal Emancipation, and incidentally alluded to the Britain's boast, that the foot of no slave can press the soil of the British Empire or any ground covered by the British flag, and said that he feared the time would soon come when the same might with truth be said of another flag—the star-spangled banner. "Oh," said the speaker, "if you only knew the derision that foreign nations cast upon you in consequence of the fact of Slavery that is on that flag, there is no Democrat, Pro-Slavery man at the North—" Here the speaker was interrupted by a member of Mozart, the name of which was soon drowned in a tremendous outburst of applause, that lasted for some time. Mr. JONES again essayed to proceed, when the hisses were renewed and much confusion created. Cries of "put 'em out," "hear him," &c., were frequent, which the friends of the sentiment partially avenged by the speaker having the majority, drowned all opposition by their applause. Order being restored, Mr. JONES said:

If you think to put down the expression of my honest sentiments by hissing, you have met the wrong gentleman. This is not the first time I have been hissed. I received the hissing of hundreds when, attempting to deliver an English audience, I defended you and your country. (Applause.) I was about to say that if you only knew the derision that foreign nations cast upon you in consequence of the state of Slavery that yours or your country there is not a man in this audience that would not pay any from his heart, "For God's sake blot it out." (Tremendous cheering, a number of the audience standing up and waving their hats.) The interruption having received their quietus, Mr. JONES proceeded with his lecture. When he had closed, the audience applauded him most heartily, and after retiring into the ante-room he was again called out, and acknowledged the compliment by bowing his thanks. His next lecture will be delivered on Friday evening. Subject: "John Milton—the Poet, Philosopher and Sage."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager GRAU has made arrangements to give a series of operas at this house. They will be commenced on Tuesday, Nov. 25, "Trovatore" has been selected for the opening night.

The Abolition Demonstration.

[illegible] TWENTY [illegible] MEETING—[illegible] Tammany Hall [illegible] a candidate by the Comptrollership, in disapprobation of the meeting a delegation from the German Central Club was [illegible]. Dr. MANNING, who was the spokesman, stated that the German Democracy were in favor of his special candidate, but would prefer not having Alderman BOGAN nominated. The delegation then withdrew.

A long and stormy discussion, which lasted nearly two hours, then ensued. The friends of each of the candidates were equally determined that their man should be nominated, and no one side, for a wonder, would yield but it was agreed that a ballot be taken, which was accordingly done, and on the fourth ballot as follows:

Alderman F. A. Boole.....19 | J. R. Briggs.....2
Judge Connolly.....41 | R. B. Connolly.....8

A Committee was then appointed to inform Alderman BOGAN of his nomination. The meeting then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

As soon as the decision of the Committee was made known it caused the greatest excitement in the halls, lobbies and bar-room of Tammany. Cheers for Joe Bowtie, mingled with hisses, were given in response, the same compliment was paid to Judge CONNOLLY. "I'm a Boole man," shouted one, "and can lick any Connolly man." In an instant coats were thrown in the air, and a fight seemed imminent. But at that moment a number of Policemen, under command of Sergt. HUGHES, of the Fourth Ward, sprung from no one knows where, and separated the would-be combatants. The superfluous steam had to be got off somehow, and beer was freely offered that Judge CONNOLLY would be elected anyhow. In some cases $100 to $10 were offered; but our reporter saw no money staked.

At 3 o'clock the Committee, appointed to wait on Alderman BOGAN, reported that he had not made up his mind whether to accept the nomination or not, but would decide by 8 P. M. The Committee of twenty adjourned till that hour.

Directly afterward a notice was posted up on the door-posts of Tammany Hall, stating that Judge CONNOLLY would address his friends from the City Hall steps. On proceeding there he was immediately surrounded by a large crowd of persons, who were most vociferous in their demands for a speech. He acquiesced, and told them that nothing definite was as yet done; Alderman BOGAN would either decline or accept the nomination; nothing positive, however, would be known until the evening. Capt. RYNDERS was then called for, and addressed the meeting in the same strain. The crowd then dispersed.

At 8 o'clock, the Committee of twenty again met. Still the same uncertainty. Alderman BOGAN had not decided. In desperation champagne was called for, and in a mysterious manner bumpers were drained at the expense of the next nominee for the Comptrollership. The Committee then adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day, at which hour they will confer with the Mozart Convention.

Meeting of the Mozart Committee.

The Mozart Committee appointed to nominate a candidate for Corporation Counsel, met yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Tammany Hall. The Tammany Committee not having decided on the candidate for Comptrollership, the Committee adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day. It is stated that CHARLES C. SEARS has received the nomination, while others most emphatically affirm that J. C. DEVLIN is the man, and go so far as to give the number of votes cast in his favor. No reliance can be placed on such a report; to-day the final result will undoubtedly be known.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—In several papers the name of the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth District is given as WILLIAM DOWNING, an honest, upright citizen, who stands pledged to an economical and straightforward administration of the City's affairs; when honorable and efficient but deserving of the support of his fellow-citizens. Between the two Democratic nominees, Col. LONG, alias FERNANDO WOOD, and JOHN MCQUADE, alias HARRY GREEN, Mr. DOWNING has a very fair chance of success, and we hope he will secure it.

Death of Admiral Lavallette.

REAR-ADMIRAL ELIE A. F. LAVALLETTE, of the United States Navy, died on Tuesday evening at the residence of his son-in-law, in Philadelphia, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a native of Virginia, but was appointed from Pennsylvania. He entered the navy as a Sailing Master June 25, 1811, at that date actual service amounted to over fifty years. He was commissioned as Captain Feb. 23, 1846. In 1847, during the war with Mexico, he commanded the frigate Congress, and with the Portsmouth, also under him, he captured the town of Guaymas, near the head of the Gulf of California. He also assisted in the capture of Mazatlan later in the same year, and was made Governor of the town. He was last at sea in 1859. In the recent reorganization of the navy, he was made a Rear-Admiral on the retired list. He was a brave and accomplished officer, and a gentleman of high character.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G.—This regiment, Col. J. M. VARIAN, on its last three months' service at Yorktown, Va., lost five of its members by sickness. A Committee from the regiment reached here yesterday from Fortress Monroe with the bodies, which have been brought here for final interment. The funeral ceremonies will take place to-day. The regiment will parade, and will leave the armory, corner of Grand-street and Centre, at 12 o'clock, proceeding through Grand-street, Bowery, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, to Trinity Church, where funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wars, National resources, political contests, religious conventions, amusements, the Central Park, its swans, gondolas, &c., have been discussed—this letter is of the "Mysteries of New-York." In the car, steamboat, saloon, parlor, at dinner, in the street, everywhere, do I hear some story with relation to or an inquiry as to the meaning of those mythical words, posted, printed, and advertised wherever I go:

S. T.—1860—X.

accompanied with a crescent and a shepherd's hook. A secession sympathizer said it was "Satan Triumphant in 1860 in granting the X-pectation of Abolitionists;" while a Republican said it was "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 gone to Texas;" another, "To the State Taxes of 1860 add ten (X) dollars;" another, that they were the watchwords of some secret society, like "Sons of Tecumchis are 1860 strong," or "Seward Tricksters of 1860 Used Up," &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late suppers had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He read the advertisements, and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters; the Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared those same cabalistic letters, S. T.—1860—X. I traveled straight for No. 202 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. DRAKE, and was shown the elephant—Ians, S. T., and all—and a great institution it is. A six-story building, in Dey-street, from cellar to garret, is occupied as a laboratory for producing this magic medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs and pastrels, and then soaked in water, and the expression preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. I here saw the bags, boxes and bales of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen and other material—and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-house brand. It seemed that medicine could here be turned out to supply a world of invalids—yet these gentlemen are unable to supply their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The statistics of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. BARNES are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these Bitters will pay Uncle Sam near fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year. With such individual resources Government loans ought to stand at par, and JEFFERSON DAVIS had better pack up and start for Jerusalem.

* * * * * * * * * *

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above letter, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Diarrhœa, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation:

CASSAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess [illegible] of Peru, in 1640, who, [illegible] and by the Jesuits for the astonishing price of its weight in gold, under the name of Jesuits Bitters, and was finally made public by Louis XVI., King of France. HUMBOLDT makes all general mention in his travels of its use during the South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, bowels and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

BUCHU—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CARDAMOM FLOWER—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative, creating fresh muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

ALOE, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful, invigorating, and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption, it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. CARLOS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1860.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit. I am, very respectfully, yours,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.*

These Bitters are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Halt! Halt!!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS,

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the expense of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 4, 1862.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 105 6th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

No Remedy in the World ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Newly Discovered Colorific.

Never fails to change GRAY or WHITE HAIR to a beautiful BROWN or BLACK, by merely moistening the HAIR of the HEAD or WHISKERS with the Colorific, and without using any other wash or preparation.

It is the best, easiest applied, and cheapest in the market. For after the hair is colored, one bottle will keep it so for nine months or a year.

General Depôt, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 42 John-st. For sale at the fashionable hair-dressing saloons and by druggists generally.

BOSWELL & WARNER, Brooklyn, E. D., Proprietors.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And Ulceration of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 56 Cliff-st., New-York.

Second-Hand Fire-Proof Safes
FOR SALE CHEAP,
FOR CASH,
At No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Merriam's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Atlantic Block, (ground floor) N. 7 Ann, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

BATTY'S Tricophorus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes or Disease of the Kidneys should not fail to use Chamberlain's Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depôt, No. 40 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—SIMSON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Mr. WILLIAM H. GARDNER, U. S. N., of Hamilton, N. Y., to HELEN, only daughter of the late George Gibson, of Harlem. No cards.

HUBBARD—NEWBOLD.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., SAMUEL S. HUBBARD, of Toledo, Ohio, to LUELLA J., eldest daughter of C. S. Newbold.

HUTCHINGS—SCHUYLER.—At the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, Nov. 10, by Rev. Wm. H. Wyckoff, Rev. [illegible] HUTCHINGS, of Franklin, on Sunday, Nov. 9, and Miss [illegible] SCHUYLER, of Ulster, daughter of the late Hon. [illegible], of Kingston, on Thursday, Nov. 6.

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, [illegible], in the 21st year of her age. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 185 Atlantic-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

DOBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 12, MARY, wife of Henry Cowling, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., from the residence of her son, Dr. J. T. Cowling, No. 15 Clinton-st.

DAVIS.—On Monday, Nov. 11, suddenly, of consumption of the lungs, JOHN E. DAVIS, Jr., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons and son-in-law, James H. Keeler, Charles M. Dayton, Edgar, John E., Daniel and Albert, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 West 16th-st., without further invitation.

DRAGLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, Mr. JAMES DRAGLE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the friends of his sons, George and Lorenzo Dragle, and his sons-in-law, Henry W. Hibbard, and Robert Bennett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 181 Atlantic-st., Williamsburgh. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry foot of Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

DUNLIE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, FERDINAND, son of John T. and Agnes C. Dunlie, aged 3 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., this day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GERIA.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, at his residence, Astoria, L. I., ALEXANDER MOUNT GERIE, of England, late of Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from St. George's Church, Astoria, at 12 o'clock, on Friday, the 21st inst. The Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip at 11 o'clock, touching at Astoria.

☞ English papers please copy.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, of disease contracted while in the service of his country, CHARLES W. HALSEY, Orderly Sergeant of Company C, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 20 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 1048 3d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., this day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock.

HOWES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, MARGARET, youngest child of E. Y. Howes, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

HAYWARD.—Suddenly, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, ALABAMA, youngest son of John F. Hayward, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

LAWRENCE.—In Yorktown, Va., on Thursday, July 31, while serving his country in the Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. M., CHARLES E. LAWRENCE, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Sixth Regiment, of the Ninth Ward Hose and Exempt Engine Company, No. 3, of Yonkers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Peter Lawrence, at Fordham, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Yonkers Cemetery.

MOORE.—At Pipe Neck, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM WALLING, infant son of Thomas R. and Elizabeth S. Moore, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains leave for Mamaroneck at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., and return at 4:13 P. M.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, MATTHEW MORGAN, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., without further notice.

STUART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, Mrs. MARY BULLEY, wife of Col. A. Duncan Stuart, U. S. A.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 51 East 14th-st.

☞ St. Louis and Louisville papers please copy.

TAINTOR.—In Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 15, very suddenly, JOHN A. TAINTOR, Esq., aged 67 years.

WALLACE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, EUPHEMIA, eldest daughter of the late Charles G. Everitt, and beloved wife of William J. Wallace, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 188 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 540.—Nov. 10, 1862.
42, 74, 68, 40, 19, 75, 35, 44, 16, 8, 57, 33, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 530.—Nov. 10, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH DATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S AD. over twenty-seventh page.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Since the tax upon Silver ware, what a rush there is, to be sure, for
GOOD PLATED GOODS.
Upon which there is no tax levied. I have only time, in the midst of hurrying business, to say, that the best place to obtain the
GENUINE ARTICLE
is at the well-known store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 30 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS-ROOM, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship *Gender*, consisting of about 1,600 barrels turpentine.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY E. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the 24 Album Photographs.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
865 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

AT A MEETING OF THE BREWERS OF the States of New-York and New-Jersey, held at the Astor House on the 10th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That on account of the extraordinary high price of materials, the price of malt liquors, ale and after the 20th inst., shall not be less than the following:

For Amber Ale or Beer and Porter, $4 per barrel or half cask.
For Pale Ale, $7 per barrel or half cask.
For XX Ale, $6 per barrel or half cask.
S. H. JESSUP, Chairman.
P. ABERNAN, Secretary.

Brewers can be supplied with circulars at No. 121 Warren-st.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. JOHN P. E. BALDWIN, No. 76 and 78 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ Pay Postage on Cards by Mail, and two stamps.

AN ENGINEER CORPS OF ONE OF OUR Army militia regiments has a few vacancies which are open for applicants who are good, practical men. The only will be received who will do good duty, who will study, and who are fitted by nature in health. The regiment is one of the best in the City, and the officers have the experience of actual service in the field. Address ENGINEER CORPS, Box No. 216 Herald Office.

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE—THE NEW HOLIday gift—magnifies to 50 times—is the cheapest and best in the world for general use. It can be had of Booksellers and Fancy Goods dealers generally. Price by mail, $2 25, with twelve beautiful mounted objects, $4. Address
HENRY CRAIG,
No. 102 Centre-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM, CUMBERLAND-ST.—In consequence of the storm on Wednesday, the donation visit of this institution will be continued on THURSDAY (the 20th inst.) AFTERNOON and EVENING, unless the weather should be very unpleasant. The friends of the Asylum are invited to attend.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest are instantly cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO TAYLOR'S EXPECTORANT for restoring the hair, dressing it, and preventing it from turning gray. For sale at Nos. 308 and 710 Broadway, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DISCOVERY STILL MADE.

THAT

The "DATCHELOR'S EDITION" of Lee Sandford is an abbreviation.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES of the original Poetic edition are omitted in the "Cheapcurry Edition."

Not only is there so large a portion of the original absolutely left out, but the portion that is found in it is wretchedly mutilated, that the publication (Sandford, Wassell, Ann-street) has given in the columns of the London Athenæum, for his blundering version.

The publishers of the "Cheapcurry Edition," in their Athenæum hacks to support a British speculation, have thus issued an incomplete and emasculated edition, and falsely overstocked themselves.

CARLETON'S EDITION is the only unabridged translation.

JUST PUBLISHED:
INSIDE OUT,
A Curious Book by a Singular Man. $1 25.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, 181 Broadway.

"Philosophically original. A love story by a scholar of very wide reading."—*Hartford Courant.*

"A taste of olives in almost every page. A rare work."—*New-Yorker.*

"The author is unmistakably a scholar of rare ripeness."—*Continental Monthly.*

"A tale of love and crime, positively told—style fine and dashing."—*Knickerbocker.*

"This is a superior book."—*Christian Times.*

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth WARDS,
AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON.

AT A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE'S Union Democrats of the 20th Assembly District, held at their Headquarters, No. 147 Gleemer-st., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, 1862, THOMAS G. GIRVAN, of the IXth Ward, was unanimously nominated as the People's Union candidate for Alderman of said District.
JAMES BILBY, Chairman.
W. J. HUNSON, Secretary.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are transacting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A correct selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISEMENT is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Insurance and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to advertise their goods, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 482 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the UNITED STATES.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 321 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles at MEN'S FURNISHING WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!! VIZ.:

NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 25 cents. SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each. Gloves, Fancy Cashmere GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at 87. HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, choice silk Scarfs, of superior quality, and made of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.

Also, 1,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 00 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in appearance to any sold at 62 50.

J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-[illegible] from No. 207 8th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the candy store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in every branch, [illegible] pastry, vegetables, [illegible] City reference of eight years' standing; would be willing to assist in washing. Apply for two days at No. 159 [illegible].

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, with the best of City references, a situation as [illegible] washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 441 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a very experienced and trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; has lived out many years in first-class houses, and will be found a competent servant. Brooklyn reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and soups; no objection to do the washing of a small family. Good city references. Call for two days at No. 183 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a young woman; six years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 231½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as good cook or laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook, in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 120 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; country preferred; good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable person; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; would not object to do general housework in a small, private family; understands her business well; has several years' good City reference; to be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by two respectable young women, as cook and chambermaid; five years' reference from their present place. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by an American young woman, who is a first-class cook and a superior laundress; good City reference will be given. Apply at [illegible] 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable English woman, as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, jellies, &c. Best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 59 Bond-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; also for her daughter, 14 years old, [illegible] to take care of children, or to do chamberwork or waiting. Both would wish to be together. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 73 Canal-st., corner of Allen-st., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 159 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is honest and sober; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the care of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 335 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands English and American cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can be highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with incomparable city references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game, turtle soup, and all styles of made and plain pastry, [illegible]. Wages $10 to $12; city or country. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a place as good cook; understands English and American cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City references; no objection to a boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,411 Broadway, one door above 41st-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation in a private family as first-class cook, who understands soups, game, jellies, bread and biscuit baking; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., boot store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 128 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a first-rate cook and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English cook, in a private family; seven years' City reference given; no objection to the country; Brooklyn preferred. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., in millinery store, between 10th and 11th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook, in a private family; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION; is a good plain cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 249 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman of capability, a situation as cook in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address E. M., No. 121 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a neat, smart girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Best of reference given from her last employer. Apply at No. 212 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable servant girl, as above, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a respectful, willing and trusty servant, good plain cook, and highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GOOD COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY a very competent woman, with satisfactory City reference, as cook; understands meats, fish, poultry, game, soups, pastry and bread; is willing to help at the washing and ironing. Call during two days at No. 60 6th-av., basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a situation; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call for two days, at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 245 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 397 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman; is a competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has got the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 335 6th-av., near 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WASHING WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERSON wants the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen by the month or dozen; the best of references given. Apply at No. 148 East 28th-st., top floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER, OR [illegible]—[illegible] by a very careful and highly recommended girl; is [illegible] willing to make herself useful in any way at up-stair work; will hire at moderate wages; is neat, trustworthy and obliging. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 8th-av., near 36th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American girl desires a position as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse, in a family residing in this City or Brooklyn; she has good references; is capable, willing, neat and handy. She can be seen at 180 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid in a private family. Apply this day (Thursday) at No. 136 West 16th-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 45 East 15th-st., east of Union-square.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; she has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 197 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 141 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do plain sewing, or would assist in the kitchen, or would do housework in a small family; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young Scotch girl, as chambermaid, or take care of children; City or country. Apply for two days, at No. 178 Duane-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; six years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 287 6th-av., in the candy store, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a most respectable young woman, (Protestant and American,) as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as nurse and seamstress; would go as cook in a small family; first-class reference given. Call at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of a child; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place; or would assist in the washing and ironing. Call at 87 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the work of a small family; can furnish good City reference if required. Call at No. 260 East 14th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a private family, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 East 26th-st., where she has lived for 6 years.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has had many years' experience in the management of children. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 48 West 26th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objections to travel to Europe; the best City references. Apply No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND competent girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family; no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 104 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a steady Scotch woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of a baby from its birth. She is fully competent. The best of city references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 3d-av., in shoe store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do family sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 154 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 39 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 4 on Thursday and Friday.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE French girl desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is well educated; speaks French fluently; is a good seamstress and is kind to children; she refers to her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant English woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle if required, and can do plain sewing neatly and willing to make herself generally useful, with best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Fleete-place, where she has lived, near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; she is competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or two grown children; is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a competent Protestant young woman; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to light chamberwork or the care of grown children; has references of the highest respectability in the City. Can be seen at No. 137 West 48th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; also, braiding and finishing for sewing-machines; can be seen where she is now employed, No. 16 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing, and if required, has no objection to assist with the chamberwork. Can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 233 West 22d-st., near 9th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as seamstress; will go out by the day, week, or month; can cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at No. 150 East 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on a sewing-machine; has no objection to take care of growing-up children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 370 2d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist with children; can give good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 168 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or would take care of children and do light chamberwork; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 137 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of fine sewing and washing; is willing to assist in the chamberwork. The best of reference given. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st., one door from Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants work by the day in private families; can braid and embroider. City reference can be given. Address seamstress, No. 470 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a smart tidy girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; steady in her habits; can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 Union-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SMART AND active girl desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; knows her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady wishes a situation to superintend a gentleman's house, where there are little children preferred. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address L. B., Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT for many years, some more active employment. Address M., Box No. 120 Times Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, OF THE FIRST respectability, wishes to find some light employment; would take care of a house and rent the rooms, take charge of the money matters or anything not arduous—salary not so much an object as a good home. Any one wishing for such a person may find one who can give the highest reference as to character by addressing E. S., Station D, Bible House.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—On hand, a superior selection of servants; cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, tidy girls for housework, small girls, and those lately landed. Wanted, a man waiter.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class practical man, who understands the growing of grapes, fruits and flowers in the best manner (both in and out of doors;) the best reference given as to character and capability. Address, or call for M. E. B., at Bridgeman's Seed store, corner of 19th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, &c., in a gentleman's family, by a single young man, who understands his business perfectly well; of good moral character; is sober, willing and obliging; no objection to City or country. Can refer to his present employer for reference and capability. Address C. H., Box No. 197 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference; can refer to his last employer. Address JOHN BURNS, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a single man who can produce satisfactory City reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety and integrity, has lived in that capacity in this City and country for several years. Address C. S., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; will be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City, as his references will show. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., one door from Broadway, or a note addressed to J. L. D., at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman or groom in a private family; can furnish good City reference. Call at No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-st., harness and saddle store, or address C. W., same place.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman, who can give the best of City reference. Apply to RICHARD CAMPBELL, No. 50 6th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man (English;) understands his business thoroughly. Address COACHMAN at Brewster & Co.'s, carriage makers, &c., corner Broome and Mott sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business and of long experience, which his testimonials prove; would be willing to make himself useful; can come highly recommended from his last employer in the City. Address M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. S., No. 594 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office. Good City reference.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver and understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; no objection to the country. Best of reference. Address M. C., Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant man; understands his business in every way; is willing and obliging in everything required; good reference. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as light porter by a respectable married man that can make himself generally useful; can give good City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN IN A PHILADELPHIA commission house, well acquainted with jobbers and manufacturers, desires a situation with a respectable New-York house. Address DOMESTICS, Box No. 1,003 Philadelphia Post-office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended as such, particularly from his last place, where he has lived for four years. Call at or send to No. 200 East 20th-st., corner of 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference. Call at No. 600 4th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., Mr. BOOKHAM'S office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a steady, respectable man, in a private family; the best of reference given. Call on or address W. H., No. 671 Broadway, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business in every respect; has most excellent City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS VALET.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, an American, a situation as valet, to travel with a gentleman to any part of the world; the advertiser is a clerk in his present situation, and can furnish very good references, &c.; wages no object, a desire to travel being the only object. Address A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as coachman and groom, the woman as cook; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing to assist in the washing; both understand their business thoroughly, and have good reference from their last employer; no objection to go to the country, can be seen for three days, at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, at No. 15 John-st., or address FORSHAW, same place.

NOTICE TO BOOTMAKERS.—WANTED, A situation in a respectable boot store down town, to make or repair men's boots, or to assist in selling. Can give the best of references. Call at No. 6 Ann-st., boot store. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. T. H. P.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO FIRST-class salesmen in the fancy notion and hosiery business, who can control a good Western and State trade. Apply at No. 38 Cortland-st. BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, a single man and Protestant, who understands his business fully, not afraid of work; one willing to make himself generally useful during the Winter, can apply, with good recommendations from his last employer, to C. BRAMHALL, No. 442 Broadway.

A NURSE, SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a lady in New-Haven, a Protestant woman of some education, as nurse and seamstress, etc.; child 3 years old; also, a Protestant woman as waitress, etc. Apply at No. 323 5th-av., before 12 o'clock A. M. and after 6 o'clock P. M.

A COOK WANTED.—MUST UNDERSTAND making bread and pies, and assist with the washing and ironing, and bring at least six months' reference from her last place for capability and honesty. Apply at No. 50 Beach-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK, A PROTESTANT woman; none need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 37 East 12th-st., near Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands her business, to live in Brooklyn. Address H., Box No. 608 New-York Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; one who can bring good City recommendation, may apply before 1 o'clock, at Madison-av., corner of 34th-st.

BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT lad, from 12 to 15 years of age, residing with his parents up town. Must be rather tall of stature; must write and spell well, be quick to learn, and must be perfectly reliable. Address EMPLOYMENT, Box No. 140 Times Office, in your own handwriting.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. CHARTERED 1850. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUG. F. LEA, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., NOV. 5, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. [illegible], will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC. Wanted, a class of male and female singers, who desire instruction in vocal music, free of charge, having the advantage, also, of practice in choir singing. Address TEACHER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1 and 3 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 21 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. [illegible]. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE RIDING-SCHOOL, NOS. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., (one block from 5th-av.,) has been enlarged, renovated, newly furnished, and now open for the season. Private, class, morning or evening riding arranged, for by calling. Mr. SCHUYLER, the former Instructor, will be in attendance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $[illegible] pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 8. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, *French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium*, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AN English or Irish lady of refinement and experience to serve in the capacity of resident governess; her pupils would be over 12 years; music, French, drawing, &c., desirable, with the usual branches. Address B. C. J., West Bloomfield, N. J., stating qualifications and where an interview can be had.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as a daily governess of English, French, music and drawing, in a school or family, or would receive pupils at her own residence; can refer to former patrons. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 110 West 45th-st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway.

A TEACHER—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A good classical teacher, a graduate, experienced, of good address and government—Presbyterian preferred—as Assistant in a first-class Academy in a neighboring State; salary $400 and board. Address, with full particulars, PROPRIETOR, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, and where to be seen.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, desires engagements to teach by the hour in schools or private families. Address S. H., No. 90 Clinton-place.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—THE MOST EXTENSIVE list for sale by any New-York broker, is published in the *General Agent*, Post & Whitney's free business sheet, at No. 307 Broadway. See it for residences, farms, country-seats, &c.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND ELEGANT BROWN stone front dwelling, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x133 feet 5 inches; also, a large brick stable in rear, 25x60 feet, on lot 25x75 feet, in a very desirable location in Brooklyn. Also, an elegant and beautifully situated country seat within a mile of the City of Elizabeth, New-Jersey. Apply to H. A. SHAFARD, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 337 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to S. ROCKWELL, No. 34 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN SIXTEENTH ST., near Irving place, a full sized house and lot, in good order. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM ANTHES, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A MODEL TOWN, NORTH NEW-YORK, is now being laid out, built upon, graded, curbed, sidewalks flagged and lighted with gas, just over 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge, in Westchester County; no assessments, and taxation light; commences at 138th-st., northerly to Melrose, (Morrisania.) Streets and avenues correspond with those of New-York proper; decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs; over 1,000 lots, at prices from $200 to $1,000; terms easy; also for sale, several houses now finishing. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, with barn, and from three to five acres of land, not more than seven miles from Hoboken Ferry, within walking distance of a railroad dépôt or an omnibus route. Address, stating particulars, S. P., care of Postmaster, Hackensack, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—FROM 50 TO 70 ACRES, about 40 or 50 miles from New-York City, for which cash will be paid. It must be good land, with house and out-houses, &c., &c. Direct your letters to B. W., corner of 7th-av. and 23d-st., at the Eighth District Court, in the care of John V. Gridley, for three days, stating place, county and price.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 87 acres, 30 cultivated, balance wood, in Sharon, Mass., one-quarter of a mile from railroad, seventeen miles from Boston; A No. 1 buildings, land good, well located and very healthy. Price $4,000. Apply to E. DALY, Room No. 30, No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—FIVE SPLENDID SUITES OF APARTMENTS, each consisting of five and six rooms, in perfect order; rents $10, $12, $13, $13 50 and $14, with gas and Croton. Inquire on 4th-av., in the new brick houses, between 41st and 42d sts.; must be quiet and genteel families.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, OR A SUITE of rooms, unfurnished, by a physician, wife and sister; no children; below 14th-st., west of Broadway; rent must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, Dr. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

POLITICAL PRINTING CHEAP FOR CASH.—English or German election posters, $10 per 1,000 and upwards. Call on H. W. SIEBERT, Steam Job Printer, No. 28 Centre-st., corner of Reade.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST., Have on hand for immediate delivery the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan, into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. R. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 13 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
$[illegible] 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
$100,000 6 per cent. 21-year Bonds.
$[illegible] 6 per cent. [illegible]-year Bonds.
$[illegible] in all.

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 15, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863, which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 23d day of December. JOHN OWEN, Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company have arranged to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1862.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST., Corner of Broad. GWYNNE & DAY, STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS, Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale. United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, FOR SALE. These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds. Purchasers of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government. Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission. Nov. 6, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

J. B. GREENMAN, (Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates. REFERENCES. Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co., Thomas H. Faile, John P. Marsh.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury, Peter I. Nevius, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD.
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until the 21st instant at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to this Company of $41,000 of its First or Second Mortgage Bonds, for the Sinking Fund. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Parties whose proposals are accepted may furnish the bonds on or before the 24th instant. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst. and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid, par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DAYTON & MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS, MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS, ditto issued to the City of Milwaukee, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. [illegible] William-st., room No. 4.

NOTICE—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent. MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Receiver's certificates for advances made to the Company will be purchased at a premium, by WESTON, DORRIC & CO., No. 19 William-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 63 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable 1st of May and November in GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now in THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, most POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the basis upon which the government now relies, through the confidence and patriotism of the people, for continued financial support.

We keep these on sale to facilitate investment by them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities. NO. 38 WALL-ST. Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock, and closed at 3 o'clock, P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—FOR A TERM OF years, on City property, several sums, ranging from $3,000 to $10,000. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY (Thursday) Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., REGULAR SALE.

200 shs. Am. C. Co. (hy)...[illegible]	10 shs. Br'klyn Cent. R. [illegible]
9 shs. Humboldt Ins....100	80 shs. Beekman Ins. 25
[illegible] shs. [illegible] Ins....100	18 shs. Commercial Ins. 50
120 shs. Citizens' Bank...25	10 shs. Firemen's Ins. [illegible]
10 shs. Manf. & Mch. Bk. 100	10 shs. Hamilton Ins. 15
[illegible] shs. Northwestern Ins. 50	10 shs. Indemnity Ins. 100
[illegible] shs. New World Ins....	10 shs. [illegible]
20 shs. Irving Bank...50	10 shs. N. J. R. R. & T. Co. 100
[illegible] shs. Second-av. R....	[illegible] shs. Market Bank 100
100 shs. Cairo City prop...100	25 shs. Commerce Ins. 100
20 shs. Imp. & Traders' Ins....	[illegible] shs. [illegible] City Ins. 50
18 shs. Equitable Ins....	

$[illegible] [illegible] R. 1st mtge. Bonds.
$5,000 United States 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
$3,000 City of Quincy 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4600 Logan County Mining and Manf Co. 6 p.c. Bonds.
460 shs. N. Y. Navigation and Colonization Co. Stock. hypothecated.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, ALSO PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. Will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 20 and 21, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovanni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, comprising a variety of figures and groups of new and various subjects, fountains, &c., of which a descriptive catalogue can be had at the office of the auctioneers and at salesroom. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS, TO BE SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT. By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock at his salesroom, No. 188 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil Paintings, most of them originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

STREET SCENE IN AMSTERDAM....by CARABAIN
INTERIOR....by [illegible]
MARINE....by [illegible]
STABLE SCENE....by WOUVERMANS
CARD PLAYERS....by [illegible]
LANDSCAPE....by HARTWICK
GRANDMA'S PET....by MEYERHEIM

Also a superb copy of ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be PEREMPTORILY SOLD, without reserve.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 63 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, an assortment of household furniture, consisting of two gilt frame pier mirrors, one gilt frame mantle mirror, mahogany dressing table, carved mahogany lounge, centre table, with writing apparatus attached, mahogany case for engravings, mahogany library table, rosewood marble-top washstand, black walnut bedstead, black walnut sofa and chairs, book rack, sewing-machines, book case, extension table, card table, mahogany bedsteads, writing desks, revolving chairs, wardrobes, pillows and bolsters, oil-cloth, stoves, spring mattresses, paillasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair rods, revolving office chairs, &c., &c. Also the stock of a paint store, consisting of pots, brushes, paints, oils, cans, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES. By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 188 Broadway, FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. 18-carat gold hunting anchors and cylinders of various sizes and patterns. LADIES' ANCHORS AND LEPINES, Hunting, engine-turned and engraved.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., continuation sale of the very valuable and selected stock, part of which was sold by us Oct. 22, and largely duplicated, belonging to an old importing and jobbing house declining business. The stock is in casks, cases, demijohns, bottles and magnums, and includes very old brandies, pale and dark S. O. P. [illegible], Hennessey, Otard, Vieux cognac and very fine champagne, cognac vin [illegible], old Bourbon, Scotch and Irish whiskeys, Jamaica, St. Croix, Granada and Antigua rums, pine-apple do., very fine lines of sherry in wood and glass, Madeiras, old white port, &c., Holland and English gin. Also, the entire balance of fine Havana segars, consisting of Pureza de Mato, Yarumina, El Morro Concha, Don Quixote do., Sancho Panza Concha, Cervantes Concha and Londres, Henry Clay Londres, Albertine regalia, Britannica Nelson Conchas, Figaro, Prensados and Medano's Cabanas, Bravas, Plantation, and other favorite brands—all of which are fully guaranteed. Dealers and private buyers will do well to attend this sale. Positively no other goods admitted.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, in our Galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, embracing the works of Hartwick, Sommers, Mohrs, Van Nest, Gerger, Boyles, Mueller, Bailey, Everitt, Roos, Savale.

Also, at 12 o'clock, A beautiful collection of cabinet pictures, comprising works by Musie, Vinck, Curtis, Rondel, A. Von Boost, Wust, Hughes, Deshayes, Strobel of the Hague, M. Mogels of Holland, H. Von Seben, and others of high merit. They are now on exhibition as above.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, among which will be found the works of the following eminent artists, viz.: Wm. Hart, A. D. Shattuck, S. Coleman, Ostel, Blondell, B. L. Pyne, J. A. Hoekkoek, D. M. Carter, Rondell, J. H. Hill, Jameson, Beeson, Van Severdonck, Diddaert, Curnau, Hanson, Ruggles, Carmiencke, and others of reputation. The above are now on exhibition.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, at No. 106 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire elegant household furniture contained in the above residence, viz.: Elegant 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved and made by a celebrated manufacturer; rosewood [illegible] suite covered in French brocatel, heavy brocatel and lace window curtains, together with a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., usually found in a first-class furnished house.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No. 45 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS, ARTISTIC BRONZES, RICH VASES, CLOCKS, PARIAN FIGURES, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, &c. Also, immediately after above, at 1 o'clock, a beautiful collection of FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, by Sommers, Van Nest, Guyer, Hartwick, Boyles and others. They are now on exhibition with catalogues.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, stoves, cutlery, plated ware, and 300 pounds Kinnikinick tobacco.

LEATHER AT AUCTION—BY J. N. MILLER, Auctioneer, on Nov. 21, 1862, at 10½ A. M., 20,000 SIDES OF HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, made from Buenos Ayres Hides, will be sold at store, Nos. 46 and 48 Ferry-st., corner of Cliff-st., New-York.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORATIONS and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers. FERD. MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

[illegible]

Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES. — Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent. and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 3d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 26, 1862.
SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 229 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER & H. JACKSON, No. 1?? Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1862.
JULIA R. KISSAM, Administratrix.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; Sold, and sent by mail, by E. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
Those afflicted with this complaint are invited to call [illegible]. No charge for consultation. All [illegible] quickly relieved, and cure warranted, by DR. BOBBLEY, No. 374 6th-av.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, illustrated. The best work out.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 32 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a private nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 200th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in account of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, (near 35th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $5 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and ceruls quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes, to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, pretenders, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 22 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, gonorrhœa and other diseases. Open daily, 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABLISHED IN 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. NICOLAY & CO.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—FINE TARGET RIFLES with patent muzzles, [illegible] from celebrated makers, [illegible] of ordinary rifles, for sale by ONION & WHEELOCK, No. 304 Broadway.

[illegible]
Office of Indian Affairs [illegible] Sealed Proposals [illegible] in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.
Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

1,400 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
1,600 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
300 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 38 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
300 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
1,300 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
300 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
300 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,600 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
600 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
300 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
300 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 38 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
2,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
1,000 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list [illegible] cloth.
200 dozen 3-4 woolen shawls.
200 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
2,300 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
3,000 yards Turkey red calico.
20,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
20,000 yards bedticking.
5,000 yards satinets.
20,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,000 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,000 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 32.
100 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.
Ready-made Clothing.

300 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
30 cadet mixed satinett coats.
30 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
200 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.
Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (3 in a nest.)
300 camp kettles 3 sizes.
100 dozen two-quart tin pans.
100 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
80 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
100 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen scrape-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
300 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
200 dozen scissors.
200 dozen shears.
100 dozen weeding hoes.
200 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
20 dozen spades.
2,800 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,000 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
100 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
400 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
200 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
100 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
30,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.
Guns, Ammunition, &c.

300 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
300 flasks.
300 belts.
300 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
250 dozen gun nipples.
250 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if this be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted there insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.
WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1862.
Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.	
10,000 yards, 27 inches wide.	
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.	
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.	
10,000 yards, 26½ inches wide.	
10,000 yards, 30 inches wide.	
20,000 yards, 21 inches wide.	
20,000 yards, 36 inches wide.	
210,000	

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.
S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $3; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics; diseases of females, &c. Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for FRIDAY'S LUCREZIA BORGIA, also for SATURDAY'S GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
FRIDAY, Nov. 21—SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
SIGNORA LORINI IN A NEW ROLE,
when will be presented Donizetti's grand tragic opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LORINI as......Lucrezia | MORENSI as...Maffio Orsini
BRIGNOLI as......Gennaro | SUSINI......as Duke Alfonso
Conductor and Musical Director..................Sig. MUZIO.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
SEVENTH AND GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, on
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.
In consequence of the necessary preparations for this extraordinary representation, the Matinée for that day will not take place.
The performance will commence at eight o'clock precisely.
Full details of this unusual performance, with the programme of the entire arrangements, will be published to-morrow (Friday) morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DINORAH.
Mr. GRAU would respectfully inform the public that as he is determined to bring out
MEYERBEER'S LATEST WORK,
the romantic Opera of
DINORAH; or, LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE
in every respect, it being the
FIRST POSITIVE NOVELTY IN OPERA
which he has been enabled to offer them, it will be produced
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
when he trusts to merit the general approbation of his patrons by the thorough and complete manner in which it will be
PLACED ON THE STAGE,
as regards
NEW SCENERY AND NEW DRESSES,
as well as in its
VOCAL, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL INTERPRETATION.
Upon this occasion
ANGIOLINA CORDIER
will have the honor to make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
in the
ROLE OF THE HEROINE.
The music and the story are blended with the hand of a master, and the whole forms a combination so unique as to excite the utmost admiration. The subject is a pastoral romance of great beauty and novelty, conveying a moral at once impressive and natural, while the picturesqueness of the whole invention, both in the treatment of the story and of the music, justly entitles it to the distinction it now enjoys in Europe.
Meyerbeer is distinguished for attempting what some critics denominate impossibilities. One of these has been completely overcome in this opera, as in other cases. Success, overwhelming and decisive, has crowned his bold innovation. Could anyone believe, that without becoming monotonous, vast dramatic effects could be produced by elements so simple, instead of "a howling wilderness" of brassy sound and reverberation? Yet this has been done, as will be learned by those who listen to the opera, with its "Bell terzetto" at the close of the first act, the grand dramatic terzetto of the second act, and the choice poetry of the "Hunter's and the Reaper's Song" in the third act.
The sale of seats for the first representation of DINORAH will commence at all the ticket offices TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager..................Wm. Wheatley
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST
Will, for the
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
appear in Brooklyn in Dr. Bird's vigorous tragedy of
SPARTACUS.
Last nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Last night of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
SATURDAY NEXT.

FIRST PATRIOTIC CONCERT
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
For the Benefit of the Institution, No. 394 6th-av.,
FOR THE
CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1862,
BY
THE CHILDREN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD,
Numbering over Five Hundred,
assisted by several Artists and Amateurs.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA
has been engaged.
His Honor the Mayor will preside.
THOMAS D. SULLIVAN..................Musical Director
J. P. BONNELL..................Manager
TICKETS:
Parquette and Dress Circle..................50 cents
Family Circle..................25 cents
Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Tickets may be had at the principal music stores, or of the Janitors of Ward Schools No. 4, Rivington-st., No. 34, Broome-st., near Willett, and No. 20, Broome-st., near Norfolk.
The great American Tenor,
WM. J. CASTLE,
will sing at the Grand Patriotic Concert
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TO-NIGHT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDrooms, on the 2d floor, may be obtained in a small family residing at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are large and well-furnished.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a small family can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, for which a liberal price will be paid, a fine suite of rooms, with board. The table must be unexceptionable. A private family preferred. Location between 14th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTment to rent, without board, to a single gentleman, in a first-class private residence, No. 1?? West 14th-st. References of the highest respectability given and required.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor of a private house, in the vicinity of 14th-st. and 5th-av., with or without breakfast for a single gentleman. Address S., Box No. 2,930 Post-office. No board ing-house keepers need answer.

AS AN EQUIVALENT FOR BOARD AND a pleasant home, a young American lady will assist with sewing and household duties in a respectable private family. Address M. JONES, Box No. 156 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, with the above amount, in a manufacturing business of a chemical nature. The article is not made in this country by any one else, and can be sold for cash as fast as made, and to an unlimited amount, at a profit of at least fifty per cent. None but bonafide parties need call at the factory, No. 163 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE REMAINING PROPERTY OF the Newark Machine Company, consisting of engine, lathes, gear cutter, bolt cutter, taps and dies, &c., with a large lot of patterns, flasks and foundery tools. Will be sold cheap, by T. F. RANNEY, Receiver, corner of High and Orange-sts., Newark, N. J.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 201 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED WITH NOT LESS than $10,000 to engage in the specie and uncurrent money business, by a young man who has had several years' experience, and is now engaged in this line. Address Box No. 3,566 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE WOOL FACtory, with wind-mill, pump, etc., attached, on Ellery-st., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of JAMES H. PRENTICE, corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A coupé built by Lawrence & Co., little used; a pair of fine sorrel horses, over 16 hands high, stylish drivers and perfectly gentle. The above is the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and will be sold low. Can be seen at the stable No. 222 9th-st., and for further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 21 Pine-st.

TEN OR TWELVE HORSES WILL BE taken to board in the country for the Winter, fed on good hay and stabled. Apply to E. R. HOUGHTON, office of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of I. M. DEDNER, Piermont.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of EDWARDS, LA FARGE & EDWARDS, was dissolved by its own limitation on the 15th inst.
LOUIS LA FARGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership known as GEORGE H. HEATH & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
G. H. HEATH.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 13, 1862. R. S. CARR.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 130 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; begins at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY, Nov. 20,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's great Comedy of
PEG WOFFINGTON
OR
MASKS AND FACES,
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
In her unrivaled personation of the Heroine, supported by a
CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH.
Peg Woffington, (the actress)..................Miss Laura Keene
Triplet, (artist, actor and author)..................Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Sir Charles Pomander..................Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Ernest Vane..................Mr. Levick
Colly Cibber..................Mr. Marlowe
Quin..................Mr. Peters
Snarl, } dramatic critics..................{ Mr. Stoddart
Soaper, }..................{ Mr. W. Lennox
Mabel Vane..................Miss Isabella Nickinson
Kitty Clive..................Miss Jane Burke
Mrs. Triplet..................Mrs. Robertson
And the Burletta, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED.
FRIDAY—Last night of PEG WOFFINGTON.
SATURDAY—The Theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the Grand Fairy Spectacle entitled
BLONDETTE,
Which will be produced
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
With
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES,
NEW MUSIC,
NOVEL MECHANICAL TRICKS AND EFFECTS,
And the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR..................CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
Only night of Weber's Grand Romantic Opera, in four acts, of
DER FREISCHUTZ,
which will be presented with its
MOST PERFECT CAST AND ENSEMBLE.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, will be repeated Mozart's chef d'œuvre:
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
(Die Zauberflöte,)
which will be produced in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection in all its details as heretofore.
ON SUNDAY, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers:
Rayner, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomons, J. Waldo, Williams, Vantine, Gibbs, P. Butler, Reeali, Wertner, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
THURSDAY, NOV. 20.
Fourth night of the new Farce, written by Sylvester Bleecker, entitled
BLACK BLUNDERS.
GEORGE CHRISTY..................as..................Julius Crow
Which will be performed in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR, &c., &c.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

IRVING HALL.
MME. DE LUSSAN,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 20.
Mme. DE LUSSAN will be assisted by
Mme. Erminia Carrere, Pianist, pupil of Thalberg,
Her first appearance in New-York;
Mons. De la Perriere, Tenor;
Mr. Theo. Thomas, Violinist, and
Mr. Mosenthal.
Sig. MUZIO..................Musical Conductor
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra; to be had at Irving Hall; at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543, and Firth & Pond's, 547 Broadway.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

A GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INstrumental Music will be given by Graduates of the Institution for the Blind, at the Reformed Dutch Church in 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, Sanderson, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$135
Second Cabin Passage..................$80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$110
Second Cabin Passage..................60
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly.
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS..........2,500 tons | AMERICA..........2,000 tons
EMPIRE CITY.......1,800 tons | BONAPARTE.......3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 22.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $105 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........Saturday.........Nov. 22.
ETNA.........Saturday.........Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Saturday.........Dec. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $105, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau..................$45 00
Passage money to Havana..................$0 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..................Wm. Wheatley.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
GABRIEL RAVEL TROUPE and YOUNG AMERICA, previous to their departure for Europe, Nov. 22.
THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1862.
Last time of the famous and [illegible] comic pantomime of
VOL-AU-VENT,
OR, A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.
YOUNG AMERICA AS VOL-AU-VENT.
GABRIEL AS BROCK THE MILLER.
To be followed by a new Divertisement,
La Belleva, by Mme. Marzetti, Julia Lehman and corps de ballet.
After which (last time) the comic Fairy Pantomime, entitled
THE GOLDEN EGG,
arranged by Gabriel Ravel. New Tricks, Transformations, &c.
Gabriel in his great part of..................Toby
Young America in his celebrated personation of the Frog
The Wonder of the World, YOUNG AMERICA,
will repeat his great feat on
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
TO-MORROW, BENEFIT OF YOUNG AMERICA.
RED GNOME
and other entertainments.
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, GRAND FAREWELL RAVEL MATINEE.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that he has effected a reengagement with EDWIN FORREST, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 24, for the first time this season, in his great Shakespearean character of MACBETH.
During Mr. Forrest's engagement, several pieces not yet produced, including THE BROKER OF BOGOTA, (first time in many years,) METAMORA, &c., &c., will be placed upon the stage, with the attention to mise en scene which characterizes this establishment.
In consequence of the great success attending the production of CAMILLE in Brooklyn and this City, Mr. Wheatley is induced to announce that MATILDA HERON will repeat that character on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors open at 7 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 7¾; over before 11.
THURSDAY
OLD COMEDY NIGHT.
SECOND TIME HERE
THE STANDARD COMEDY,
By Garrick and Colman the Elder,
With NEW SCENERY (by Isherwood,)
NEW STAGE FURNITURE,
AND AN UNEQUALED CAST.
THE
CLANDESTINE
MARRIAGE,
received on Monday by a very full and highly fashionable audience, with continuous applause and prolonged laughter.
Lovewell..................Mr. Charles Fisher.
Lord Ogleby..................Mr. John Gilbert.
Sterling..................Mr. Mark Smith.
Sir John Melville..................Mr. Reynolds.
Brush..................Mr. Floyd.
Canton..................Mr. John Sefton.
Miss Sterling..................Mrs. Hoey.
Betty..................Miss Mary Gannon.
Mrs. Heidelberg..................Mrs. Vernon.
Fanny..................Miss Madeline Henriques
Chambermaid..................Mrs. Reeves.
Trusty..................Miss Carman.
The orchestra under the direction of..................Mr. Stoepel.
To-morrow, (Friday,) SPEED THE PLOW.
In consequence of its great attraction, the comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK
will be acted on
Saturday, Monday and Thursday next.
Tuesday, 25th, BOSOM FRIENDS.
Wednesday, 26th (by request,) the comedy of
MONEY.
In preparation—
THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, LOVE FOR LOVE, WAY TO GET MARRIED and HENRIETTE.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Nov. 20,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will make their fourth appearance this season, presenting the
SAME CHARMING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THREE
OF THOSE
BRIGHT, BRILLIANT PIECES,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE!
PRINCE DOLOROSO!!
and THE IRISH TIGER!!!
which abound in all that
GAYETY,
GALLANTRY,
and
GRACE
which have proved so attractive a talisman in these
Delightful Delineators
of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in three pieces every night.
Box-book open six days in advance.

MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseurs and dilettanti of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE LAdies' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, at the corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., under the hotel, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and continuing during the week.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3, 4½, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 3 o'clock.
J. A. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 20 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.—NEWARK TO NEW-YORK, VIA HOBOKEN.—The extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hoboken, having been completed, trains will run on and after Nov. 19, 1862, as follows:

Leaving Morris and Essex Depôt, Newark:	Leaving New-York:
6 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 6.45 A. M.
7.30 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 8.15 A. M.
9 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 9.45 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries, 12 M.
1 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 1.45 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 4.15 P. M.
5 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 5.45 P. M.
6.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 11 P. M.

Tickets to Newark can be obtained at the Ferry, at either Barclay, Canal or Christopher sts., New-York, or at the Depôt at Hoboken.
N. B.—Passengers via Christopher-st. will connect with the trains by leaving New-York 15 minutes in advance of the above time.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8¾ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3.30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 10 P. M.	10:37 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M., and 1:00 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c. [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1862.
ONLY THREE DAYS MORE
[illegible]

ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
Which have just arrived in this country,
FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS,
Whence they were brought by
C. F. HALL, Esq., ARCTIC EXPLORER,
Being the first and only
INHABITANTS OF THESE FROZEN REGIONS
ever brought to this country. they are objects of universal interest; but they can remain only this week.
SEE THEM NOW, OR YOU'RE TOO LATE.
They are on exhibition from 10 A. M. till 12 M.; 3 till 4, and from 7 till 10 P. M.
A few days more of
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT.
One of the most extraordinary wonders of the world; as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail, he cannot possibly
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, he will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also to be seen,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
New and beautiful life-size
WAX FIGURES
OF
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. BURNSIDE,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old hero and patriot,
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also, an exact likeness of that curious creature, the
WHAT IS IT?
In conversation with
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD,
regarding the cause of this rebellion. What is it?
Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
FAUVRETTE; Or, UNDER THE SNOW.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; EVENING, at 7½.
MR. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.
MR. T. MASON JONES,
(Of Trinity College, Dublin,)
Will give his
THIRD ORATION
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
SUBJECT:
MILTON,
The Patriot, Statesman, Prose Writer and Poet.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 443 Broadway; [illegible] No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.
At the request of a number of the leading citizens of New-York, the extensive property located between the Fourth and Fifth avenues and 58th and 59th streets, has been leased for the purpose of establishing a
SELECT PRIVATE SKATING POND.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES.
Contracts have been made for fencing and preparing this property for the purposes to which it is to be devoted during the coming Winter.
Large and commodious structures will be erected to accommodate Subscribers, including Refreshment Saloons, Rooms for the sale and hire of Skates, Cloak Rooms, &c.
It is designed by the Managers to dispose of only a limited number of tickets. None but persons of respectability and character will be admitted as Subscribers, as it is designed to conduct this enterprise so as to enable Ladies and Children to visit the Pond at all times without the necessity of a male escort. References will therefore be demanded of all persons applying for tickets who are not known to the Managers.
Arrangements have been made to illuminate the Pond in the most brilliant manner. A splendid Band of Music will perform from 3½ to 10½ P. M., when the ice is in condition for Skating.
The management take pleasure in being able to announce that the Pond will be under the charge of OSCAR F. OATMAN, (late President of the Washington Skating Club of Brooklyn,) whose experience is the best guarantee we can give that the ice will always be kept in the best Skating condition, and that nothing will be left undone to insure the comfort and enjoyment of visitors.
JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies..........$[illegible]
Extra ladies' tickets..........2 50
Misses, under 16 years of age..........[illegible]
Sale of tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1862, at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House, and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, No. 474 Broadway.

BANVARD'S
SEA OF GALILEE,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORphans' Home and Asylum, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children; Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the *New-York Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 735 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $200 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale; all modern improvements; made to order; in use seven months; overstrung bass, fully guaranteed; cost $600; for $325, including stool and cover. Also, parlor and chamber suites at sacrifice. Inquire at No. 113 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:
Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B. 3,390; A. 3,391; B. 3,392; C. 3,393; twenty $50 each, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,45? to 4,464, both inclusive.
Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1861, Nos. 7,277, 3,327, 4,477, 4,479, 2,32?, 2,347, 2,35?, 4,512.
Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1861, Nos. 3,55?, 3,55?.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.
The above reward will be paid by me on recovery of said property, and no questions asked.
E. E. TOPPING, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of the capital stock of the [illegible] dated Oct. 1858, in the name of Robert [illegible] The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same at the office of CHARLES [illegible] Nassau-st.

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS

Further Details of the Operations of Gen. Weitzel.

Doings of the Uncooperative Naval Force.

Attempt to Cut Off the Retreat of the Rebels.

A Brisk Engagement up the Bayou Teche.

Immense Quantities of Sugar and Sugar Cane in the Country.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TRANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

While there has been nothing exciting in our immediate vicinity, the interest we have felt in Gen. WEITZEL's Division has answered all the purpose of relieving the disgust that comes over us by the stereotyped announcement that "All is quiet on the Potomac." As the scene of operations lies above on the river, perhaps a slight sketch of the country may not be uninteresting to the general reader. Thibodeaux is situated on the west side of the river. In reaching it by steamer you go to Donaldsonville, 80 miles, and then down the Lafourche to Thibodeaux, 30 miles. To reach the town from this place you cross the Mississippi to Algiers opposite, and on the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railway you have only to travel 46 miles. For 20 miles of the distance you pass through average old south prairie; after crossing the Bayou des Allemands, for 7 miles you travel on the floating prairie, which are composed of matted grass and earth that rest on a lake, and the cars, while speeding over this curious foundation, visibly rock or jumble, and to the inexperienced, suggest that an earthquake is about being introduced. Such, however, is not the case, for the railway is quite as safe for all practical purposes, as if on the solid earth. Crossing these prairies, you come to the higher and more solid ground lying along the borders of the Lafourche, and are so on in the midst of the finest sugar-growing country in the world. Ten miles of travel through this agricultural wealth and you come to Thibodeaux, a small town of possibly a thousand inhabitants. In all this country for miles is now to be seen ready for the sickle, or rather the knife, the most splendid crop of sugar-cane that was ever seen in the world. Nothing like the size or height was before ever known, and it is calculated that had there been no war, and the planters had been left to quietly pursue their avocation, their income this year would have been unprecedented in the history of the crop. But now, almost all is to be wasted; for miles the ripening cane is to be seen, growing richer and richer by every fall breeze, but ripening still, only to be wasted and lost. The appearance of our troops has ended all work among the negroes, and most a majority of the planters fleeing from us with undisguised fear. A few remain and welcome our presence, but their laborers, unfortunately, are demoralized by the surrounding example, and they suffer with the rest. And the effect to the appearance of the soldiers of the First Regiment of the *Gardes de Afrique*, who have made a conjunction with Gen. WEITZEL, having passed up the railroad instead of the river. The black troops, so far, have behaved with admirable moderation and with all needed courage, and although they have not been in action, they have courted danger, and done their duty well. It is passing strange to see these men on the Lafourche, standing sentinel upon some hedge, when the once wealthy and still proud planter passes with his splendid equipage. The negro soldier bids the traveler "Halt," examines his pass, and bids him return or proceed, as the case may be; it is a strange and wonderful revolution, scarcely to be comprehended by the slight or understood by the reason.

In the vicinity of Thibodeaux is situated the plantation of Maj.-Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG. It of course attracted the attention of our soldiers, and his negroes seemed to have a very intelligent idea of the relation their master stood to the National troops. As our soldiers advanced, Lieut.-Col. WARNER, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, received a word from Mrs. BRAGG that she would like to have a guard to protect her property. This request was promptly complied with, and when Col. WARNER came up, two men of his regiment were pacing quietly before the door of the mansion. They had, however, arrived too late to save the property entire. The negroes had taken advantage of the opportunity to break open the closets, invade the bureaus, rip open the feather and mass beds, in search of treasure, and otherwise destroy the valuables in the different rooms. Upon Col. WARNER's appearance, Mrs. BRAGG, with some excitement, commenced expressing "her mind." I knew this lady many years ago, long before she was married, and few women were handsomer, or more eloquent with the tongue. I can therefore readily imagine that Col. WARNER got the worst of it, so far as words were concerned; at any rate, I venture to remark that she had the "last say." Col. WARNER suggested that it was a sad time; the lady said, "No one asked the National troops to come in this vicinity, and why were they there?" "Because," said the Colonel, "our duty, and my duty, which I learned from your sacs hobbered husband, taught me to follow my flag, and defend every portion of my country." Mrs. BRAGG insisted "that the Yankees were intruders and invaders of the South." The Colonel replied in courteous language, that he could not understand his position in that light, and incidentally remarked that, as an old friend of Gen. BRAGG's, he would have been pleased to see him. At this allusion the lady's dark and sparkling eyes flashed, and she said, "If you would see Gen. BRAGG, you should meet him in the West and not here on his plantation." The Colonel, with a little malice, replied, "that our Western troops had been trying to meet Gen. BRAGG, but that their efforts had not been altogether successful." Hereupon the lady demanded protection, and getting in a carriage, rode beyond the immediate lines of our troops—and, no doubt, to feel that her husband, and the trusted friend of Gen. TAYLOR, and the have of one of the best fought battles on our continent, was now fleeing out of Kentucky a defeated rebel. She could find no comfort in her ruined home, no consolation in the fact that her estate was gone forever;—if, indeed, she thought at all deeply or seriously, she would admit that she aided her husband for the very guilt which he was about to incur, and which he turned against his country and its life.

From Thibodeaux to Berwick's Bay is about 25 miles, at which place, there is a report, it is said, that there has been a lively engagement between Capt. BUCHANAN's fleet, consisting of the Iroquois, *Kineman*, (formerly the fast steamer *Gray Cloud*,) and two smaller vessels, and the Confederate Mobile-built lake steamer the *John Green*, assisted by a land battery. The rumor has it that one of BUCHANAN's small vessels was sunk, but that finally he landed a force and took the Confederate forts. If there has been any action at all, you may rest assured that Capt. BUCHANAN, formerly so efficient as the commander of the *New-London*, performed his duty well, and that, under any circumstances, victory has perched upon our banners.

Since Gen. WEITZEL arrived at Thibodeaux, the railroad from this place to that has been opened and we have daily communication. I shall be greatly astonished if we do not receive, in the next two weeks, an immense amount of sugar; the country, in spite of the burnings, is full of it, and the planters possessing it have come forward and expressed their gratitude that they have been relieved of the tyrannical rule of JEFF. DAVIS and the guerrillas, and express a willingness to make peace on any honorable terms; but too happy if they can have the country restored by such an act to a little of its former prosperity. The poverty and destitution of the mass of the people is painful; very many of the wealthiest are starving for the necessaries of life, and suffering for clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. And this is true of most of the people of this once wealthy and prosperous State.

As the first negro regiment ever mustered into service was in this department, and as their appearance in the field will undoubtedly inaugurate a new era in the rebellion, it is interesting to mark the progress of so great a revolution. Others have talked, but Gen. BUTLER has solved the question and made what was heretofore theory a practical thing. In a former letter, I sent you some extracts from a paper published here, called the *Union*. I give two more; not that they are so remarkable for any literary ability, which by the way, is above common-place, but because they indicate a certain sentiment, an earnestness and ability that cannot lightly be disregarded.

EXTRACT FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS UNION.

CAMP STRONG, GENTILLY STATION, Oct. 18, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: The first regiment of Native Guards has been stationed here since the 1st of October, and can to-day, thanks to the intelligent Lieut.-Col. J. A. NIXON, form the battalion into square, &c., and certain it is, that if a member of the ex-regiment of New-Orleans Guards, not blinded by bestial, infinious and odious prejudices, should happen to come here, he could not fail to render justice to these negroes, the greater part of whom are whiter than half of their detractors. When our soldiers visit the city, the insolent regards of the rebels are fixed upon them; they put on a sneering air, and sometimes have the impudence to cut jokes about them, the villians! They forget that they have begged for the assistance of the "Natives," for when they went to the unhappy fathers of families, they told them, "Form quickly into companies, otherwise there will be an end of your existence and that of your children; you know that we are your friends, and that we cannot deceive you." Hypocrites, who were governed by fear, and who would, without shame, have massacred a poor population, without defence and without support. There are some conductors on the city railroads, who insist in crowding themselves into our entering contrabands cars; but we demand of our respectable Colonel, if a soldier of the United States has not more rights than a rebel who betrayed his flag? They say that our regiment will not fight. Have they, then, forgotten 1814 and 1815? Perhaps they have; this remembrance makes them feel ashamed! But we shall not dishonor it, like them; our fathers will not blush for the "natives." The paternal Government of the United States clothes the soldiers in the best possible manner; every one of them has a magnificent overcoat; as far as nourishment is concerned it is useless to speak about it; the poor rebels, ragged and famished, would prefer to be put in the place of our dogs, in order to get what we throw away. We received yesterday the certificates for rations for our families when we are away. In fine, Mr. Editor, come and visit our camp; it is situated in a salubrious place, where there is no scarcity of water. Come and judge of the well-being of the soldiers and of the cleanliness of the camp. You can also see the enthusiasm of the negro soldiers, and at the parade you can see, crossed in the glittering sun, a thousand white bayonets, held by black, yellow or white hands. Let it be known that we have no prejudices; that we receive everybody in the camp; but that the sight of traders in human flesh makes us ill; notwithstanding we receive them, for, though negroes, we have good manners—we receive them, too, with respect, entirely concealing from our visitors the violent emotions which their presence forces us to restrain within ourselves.

The books of the regiment will satisfy you of the morality of our men. We are happy to have for Major, C. P. BAILEY, and for Adjutant, THOMAS A. SEARS, two gentlemen who are the favorites of the regiment. We have few cases of sickness among us. We have a hospital under the charge of Dr. J. T. FAVRE. The second company, commanded by the patriotic E. DUMAS, buried yesterday one of its members, DANIEL WILSON, who died suddenly of a disease of the heart. He is happy now, for he has gained the true liberty in the universal home.

Receive, Mr. Editor, &c., Capt. H. L. R.

ANOTHER EXTRACT.

LAFAYETTE, EDITOR:—Men of my race, do you remain deaf to the appeal of your General? Where are the numerous battalions ready to march to the battle for the right, to bathe with their blood the sacred standard of liberty? Brothers, rise! let every one of us take his gun and put himself in the ranks. Let us have faith in the future. Progress must crush reaction; light must pierce the darkness, so it is ordained by God. From this terrible war must spring for us the question of life or death, justice or annihilation. Let us step into the arena. The world invites us to it and expects us there. We are going to present ourselves to the judgment of posterity, which, blind to the causes, weighs the actions.

The end which we must attain is glorious; let us put ourselves into the front ranks; this is our duty; the moment requires of us to be there. Let our brothers dispersed over the globe recognize their brothers here by the blows which we shall strike on the old edifice of social prejudices. Let us go to work, let us work for the well-being of the entire race; liberty and justice await us at the end of our career. Brothers, let us march! To the legions of the North let us join the battalions of the South. Let the cannon, this thunder of man, be the rallying sound of our cohorts, the *ultima ratio* of the National Republic. Who detains you? The prudent advisers of some doubting friends perhaps; the measures of many blind ones, who would deny the sun that gives them light; the hypocritical counsels of some deaf ones, who will not hear these grand voices proclaiming the great principles of humanity: *Liberty, Justice, Progress.*

To live, that is the ardent and continued battle; that is to overthrow the evil and glory in the good; that is the lingering and sure work which sends asunder the stone of the sepulchre; that is the divine will which calls: "Lazarus, Lazarus, rise!" To live, that is to combat injustice; that is to love God and your neighbor; that is to proclaim in the face of the entire world the abolition of all Slavery; the end of all servitude; that it is kindle in the hearts of the timid the sacred fire, the ardent love of country, which claims the aid of all her children. To live, that is to die for the triumph of one idea; that is to be born again in posterity.

You who are sleeping, awake! The time has arrived when every one of us must pay his debt of blood for the account of the future. You must do it; you must aid those valiant warriors who have come from their far homes to bring you back that first blessing, the right of existence. Range yourselves under the banner of the Republic one and indivisible; be you the hardy pioneers of a new generation, the terror of all oppressors, the hope of the feeble and the oppressed. Never mind the vain glimmers of an abortive nationality; march on proudly, your good right is with you. Never commenced a day more radiant for this west Continent. The Spirit of the Grand Being has visited his people. The angel of darkness has flown before the archangel of light. Forward, brothers, perceive the giant march of humanity; she holds in her powerful hands the fashioner of civilization, the flashing phrase thrilling on the cranes blade and of progress, on which you read the two sublime words—God and Liberty! FOUCHE.

LETTER FROM A COLORED SOLDIER.

LAFOURCHE CROSSING, N. O. and O. W. R. R., Nov. 4, 1862.

Editors New-Orleans Delta:

Desiring to appease the fears of the friends and relatives of the First REGIMENT OF NATIVE GUARDS, I address you this letter, hoping that you may publish it in your columns, which are read daily by 84 thousand five or six hundred of their friends. When we left the city on the seventh, we were from one to two strong. We arrived at this place on the 1st inst., and the 2d strong—only about thirty men having fallen out and these from sickness. We have not, as yet, had the pleasure of encountering there with the enemy. But we are still skirmishing, in order to show to the world that the fairest course of the African is stronger and truer, while fighting under the American flag, than ever and will be a shell of fire and death to the enemies of this country, wherever found. When we enlisted we were hooted at in our streets of New-Orleans as a rabble of armed plebians and cowards. I am proud to say that if any cowardice has been exhibited since we left Camp Strong, at the Louisiana Race Course, it has been exhibited by the rebels. They have retreated from Boutte Station beyond Terrebonne Station, as the line we have reached, burning bridges and destroying culverts, which, no sooner than coming to the knee-pan of Col. TAGMAN, of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, have been repaired as quickly as they were destroyed.

I am not of a disposition to claim for our regiment more than its share of praise, but I venture the assertion that there is not a regiment in the service more willing to share the hardships of marching and broncacking, and more desirous of meeting the enemy than this regiment, led by Col. E. H. SEARSON and Maj. C. P. BAILEY.

Hoping these few lines may appease the anxiety of our friends and relatives,

I am, yours, with highest respect, J. H. I.

GEN. WEITZEL'S MARCH.

BY THE BIVOUAC FIRE—A CROSSING IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY—THE FIGHT—BURYING THE DEAD—CAPTURE OF THE WOUNDED—THE PLANTING INTERESTS IN THE BURNT, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RACELAND, GEORGIA RAILROAD, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

By the fitful gleams of the bivouac fire I hasten to furnish you with a sketch of the incidents of our expedition. Until now, since our departure from Donaldsonville, there has been no opportunity for my doing so, as our marches have been forced and rapid, leaving me at night only inclined to sleep, and to refresh myself from exhaustion. On leaving Donaldsonville we took up our line of march along the south side of the bayou, seizing horses and cattle, burning flatboats, and cutting holes in all skiffs we met with on both sides of the bayou. A company of the Eighth New-Hampshire was sent across to skirmish on the opposite shore; the sappers and miners selected such boats as were suitable for forming a pontoon bridge, and floated them down the stream to facilitate our crossing, in case it became necessary. From information gathered from different sources, we learned that the rebels were in rapid retreat before us. Marching cautiously, with skirmishers thrown out on both flanks, we only made fifteen miles the first day.

While preparing for a good sleep, I was ordered across the bayou to command the picket guard, and I assure you, that a sleepless night on that duty did not fail to add to my fatigue, so to square matters, I ordered a contraband to saddle me a fine horse and I accompanied the regiment on the following day mounted; early on the morning of the 27th, we resumed our march. I omitted to state that on the day before, about a mile from Napoleonville, we came on some earthworks that, properly defended, would have been very troublesome to us. But the rebels' scare was so great that they dared not defend them. We saw nothing of the rebels, or heard nothing of them, until between 11 and 12 o'clock, when some of our skirmishers ahead were killed from shots fired from a cane field on the left of the road, and two of the battery were killed. Our brigade had been divided in the morning;—the Eighth New-Hampshire and Twelfth Connecticut, with TAGMAN'S Battery and a company of cavalry having crossed over to the right-hand side of the bayou, our regiment, the Thirteenth Connecticut, as well as the Seventy-fifth New-York, formed the support of CARMAN'S Battery on the left. The rebels, also, had their force divided; a battery of four pieces supported by the Crescent City Regiment, and the Eighteenth Louisiana, with some irregular troops, were in position on the right, while on the right, in opposition to our left, were a still larger body in support of REESE' Battery of five pieces. The alarm being given, the Thirteenth immediately formed in line of battle on the left of the road, and the Seventy-fifth formed rapidly on our left; the order was then given to form double columns by division, and forward, which we did, under the greatest difficulty, through a dense cane-field, which was crossed by several very deep ditches. Of course, we were thrown into some disorder, but this was promptly rectified, as we emerged from the cane into an open field, where we had expected to find the enemy in battle array, but not a trace of them appeared, nor was there a shot fired. Everything being masked by the woods, CARMAN'S Battery took a position in front of us, and commenced throwing shell into the woods on both sides of the bayou, without getting any response. All this time we could distinguish the skirmishers at work on the opposite side of the bayou, and could hear TAGMAN'S Battery booming away.

Not being attacked, we were ordered to fall back to our pontoon bridge, and cross over to the opposite side; while the Seventy-fifth was ordered to occupy the position we had left and deploy as skirmishers. No sooner did the Thirteenth Connecticut emerge into the road than the rebels, supposing us in retreat, commenced shelling us from just over the bayou. Their range was perfect, as they could see our colors above the levee, and they had a man on a sugar-house at the landing, close by their battery, to direct their fire. A shell would hiss over my head to the left, then to the right, then directly overhead, bursting in the air. It was hot, I assure you, and, but for the necessity of the rebels elevating their guns to shoot over the levee, their guns being in position close to it, we would have been badly cut up. None were killed, though several were wounded. The day was hot, the road intensely dusty, and the men thirsty and tired, yet they behaved splendidly, crossing the pontoon bridge steadily and orderly, although still under the artillery fire, they having a chance to rake us as we crossed. Fortune favored us, and nothing was hit but the bridge. One of the shells aimed at us cut the head from off one of the Seventy-fifth, who was in the same we had vacated only a few minutes before. The engagement had become by this time general, both our batteries, as well as the rebels, in full play, and the infantry on both sides hotly at work. We marched into the fields on the right of the road, when across, formed in line of battle, and advanced to the support of the Eighth New-Hampshire and Twelfth Connecticut, under a most galling fire of shell, grape and musketry. We had a devil of a country to cross—brambles, ditches, fences stopped the way—yet the gallant Thirteenth, BURBAN'S "Pet Lambs," went it with a will, bearing down all obstacles with a rush, and coming up just on the right and rear of the regiments we were sent to support.

We halted just on the verge of the battery, and the fire was terrific—my poor company seeming the mark, although we escaped most fortunately, notwithstanding our proximity to danger. Gen. WEITZEL and Col. BURBAN coolly braved the fire, immediately behind me, and were, I think, a mark for the gunners. The fire becoming so hot, our regiment was ordered to lie down, which we did, just in time to escape, as the next discharge skimmed over us, wounding several. Here we lay for some minutes, when Gen. WEITZEL seeing some of our own cavalry retreating from the woods, and mistaking them for rebels, says: "Here come some cavalry—up and give them a volley." We were instantly on our feet, and advanced, shouting. Without waiting for an order, our regiment poured in a volley, which, with our rapid charge, caused the rebels to get up from the ditch, where they were lying, just in front of our battery, and skedaddle with fearful speed. The shout of exultation that went up from our forces only accelerated their pace. We advanced to the ditch, where their line of battle was posted, and there halted. Gen. WEITZEL rode by, when our boys gave three stunning cheers for him. He congratulated us on our victory. The engagement lasted, the General thinks, at least an hour; and as it occurred at Georgia Landing, it will probably be known as the battle of Georgia Landing. It is about two miles above the town of Labadieville.

I went into the woods with some skirmishers, and commenced to take prisoners. Col. McCLANAHAN, of New-Orleans, who found dead in the edge of the woods, shot with a musket ball in the jugular. We found the deputy of [illegible] Secretary of State, who showed us, facetiously remarked, [illegible]

Just in the rear of the rebels, a little to their left, in the woods, was an almost impenetrable swamp, where the shadowings got sunk. From this, we captured twenty-seven more prisoners, making a Captain and one Lieutenant, and about 70 in the City. The water was so shallow that the poor devils skulked and dodged from tree to tree to verify that the spectacle was most extreme. They said they were not afraid of the other regiments, but when the "nigger" regiment came up (the Thirteenth,) they thought we were going to charge bayonets on them, and they were afraid to stay. The rebels thought the Thirteenth the finest regiment they ever saw, and this opinion was expressed by men who were at Shiloh. We captured and destroyed one of their guns. We then pursued them as far as Labadieville, and then returned and slept on the battle-field. On the day previous to the fight, we burned a rebel camp on the right of the bayou. The night of the battle we nearly done from the intense cold, which was more suggestive of the Potomac than of the sunny South. The frost was as great as any I ever witnessed in the North. We had not stood as well as the rebels, owing alike to the wounded of both sides. The only officers killed were two Captains of the Eighth New Hampshire. The next morning we started again in pursuit, expecting to come up at once and engage the enemy at Thibodeauxville—they informing the people along the road that they were going to make a grand stand at that place. We halted a mile from town and prepared for battle, when the cavalry returned with the intelligence that the town was unoccupied; we then resumed our march, passing through the town, which was nearly deserted, and camped two miles on the other side. No soldiers allowed to straggle or visit the town on any pretext. We found the draw-bridge at Thibodeauxville on fire, and completely destroyed. At twelve, our regiment was ordered to prepare itself for a forced march on the morrow to Raceland, to reinforce the Eighth Vermont and Second Louisiana, who were reported to be held in check by the rebels at Des Allemands. Eager for a fight, our regiment was on the march early in the morning, advancing rapidly until we reached this place, to find it evacuated by the enemy. The railroad bridge, four miles below Thibodeauxville, we found partially destroyed by fire, as well as a large storehouse of sugar. We burned a large rebel camp here, and are now enjoying ourselves hugely.

We have communicated with THOMAS, who has not seen a trace of the rebels. On one of the cars we found two columbiads, as well as two carronades. Early in the morning we will return to Thibodeauxville, when I hope to be able to transmit this to you.

THIBODEAUXVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

We reached our camp yesterday very much fatigued, and have been resting, while part of our regiment have been repairing the railroad bridge. The remainder of the brigade that we left in camp have been scouring the country, and have made some captures. We have heard that the rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing is estimated at 400.

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We have just heard that the rebels in the rear have captured all our wounded left at the Georgia Landing, and the Twelfth Connecticut have been dispatched to their relief. The Eighth New-Hampshire and part of THOMPSON'S Battery have gone to Tigerville, while the Seventy-fifth New-York and the Thirteenth Connecticut remain here until Monday, when they go to "Houmas." We learn that the gunboats with the Twenty-first Indiana arrived in Berwick's Bay just in time to cut off the rebels' retreat, so that we think we have them between two fires. I was over the river yesterday visiting several large plantations, where every negro had run away after pilfering his master's plantation and house—ruin everywhere. ALLEN had three hundred and fifty negroes, of which not one remains—and, of course, the standing cane will all be lost. So with every plantation in the vicinity.

Men who were rich wake up to the disagreeable fact that their wealth has departed. All the houses have been ransacked by the negroes, who have taken what they wanted. Across the bayou opposite our camp there is a most remarkable and picturesque assemblage of over three thousand negroes of all sizes and ages and tints; there they are holding high carnival; having seized their masters' carts, private carriages, horses, mules, &c., with plenty of sheep, poultry and bread, they are enjoying their freedom for the first time, with a vengeance.

It is one of the quaintest and most laughable sights in the world to see the big negroes lolling back in the carriages or driving along the road, driven by one of their own color. They did not join us in any numbers until since the fight. I suppose the victory was a conclusive argument to their minds. I regret not being able to furnish you a sketch of the ground as the bearer of dispatches leaves at once.

HOPEFUL.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON BAYOU TECHE.

From the Delta, Nov. 6.

The following letter from our correspondent with the naval expedition under Lieut. BUCHANAN, off Brashear City, gives an account of quite a brisk action which took place on the 2d inst., between some of our gunboats and the rebel batteries and gunboats on the Teche.

It would seem that there has been rather lively work in that region. The Confederates have crossed the Bay at Brashear City, and have gone up to a point on Bayou Teche, about fourteen miles from Brashear, where they have placed obstructions in the stream.

The Confederates destroyed the bridge across Bayou Boeuf, together with a large amount of rolling stock. This bridge is about eight miles from Brashear City, and Col. THOMAS, with the Eighth Vermont Regiment, was engaged in repairing it. The distance from Thibodeauxville to Brashear is about twenty-nine miles. A portion of Gen. WEITZEL's command is at Tigerville, about half way between the two places, and as soon as Col. THOMAS completes the repairs on the bridge, the whole of his force can be thrown on any point on the road in a few hours. We shall expect to hear a good account from them in a few days. Bayou Teche connects with the waters of Berwick's Bay through the Atchafalaya River, and leads up into the Attakapas country. Opelousas, Vermilionville, St. Martinsville, Franklin, and other towns are near the bayou or its connecting streams.

OFF BRASHEAR CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

DEAR DELTA: We arrived off here on the night of the 1st, but unfortunately, too late to stop the rebels from crossing. There was a great deal of difficulty in getting over the Bar, and we felt the want of light draft vessels very much. The day the *Kineman* arrived Lieut. BUCHANAN crossed in her, and tried to get the *Estrella* over, but she grounded. He came up to the mouth of the river, but saw nothing but the *Hart*, which he chased but could not catch. They got the *Estrella* and the *St. Mary's* over the next day, and the following day the *Calhoun* came up with the *Diana*.

The night of our arrival here, we chased the rebel gunboat *Cotton*, but she got away from us by her superior speed. The same night was captured the rebel steamer *A. B. Sigur*. She is a small boat, about the size of the *Fanny Natchez*, and is very useful.

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The boats engaged them for two hours, and drove them off, including the *Cotton*. The *Kineman* bore the brunt of it, and received fifty-four shots in her upper works and hull, and had one man killed (a soldier of the Twenty-first Indiana) and five wounded.

The pilot, JOHN BRIZZIO, had his leg badly shattered, and died to-day from the effects of amputation. Capt. COOK, on the *Estrella*, received three shots, and had two soldiers of the Twenty-first Indiana killed, while working the guns, and one man badly wounded.

The *Diana* received three shots, but had no person hurt. She will have to be hauled out, as her stem is shot away. The *Calhoun* received eight shots, but fortunately they did no material damage.

Capt. WINSLOW fought his ship nobly. He was in such a position that he received all the fire from the artillery on shore, and at the same time had the *Cotton* playing upon him. He, however, drove the artillery away, and put several shots into the *Cotton*.

The whole rebel force was there, numbering between three and four thousand men, with (it is said) seventy field-pieces. It is reported to-day that we did them a great deal of damage, and that the *Cotton* is sunk. They had thrown up a mud fort on this side, but evacuated it on our arrival. An attempt was made to remove the obstructions, but without success; but I think that when Gen. WEITZEL arrives, so as to afford protection from the sharpshooters on the banks, we can do so.

The enemy destroyed about 1,000 hogsheads sugar, a lot of molasses, and also burnt ninety-eight cars and steam-engines.

The *Cotton* is ironcased, and did some excellent shooting. She mounts one long 32-pounder, four 24-pounders and two 6-pounders, rifled guns. The iron casing on the *Kineman* and *Diana* turned the shot beautifully.

Capt. McLOUTHER, who was on board of the *Calhoun*, with his company, went ashore with his men and tried to get at the *Cotton*, but before he got up to her she had left. If she has not been sunk, he will get her yet.

NOV. 4.—Lieut. BUCHANAN has just returned from another chase up the Teche, but unfortunately, he has not succeeded in overhauling the rebels. He has, however, destroyed a large amount of sugar, molasses, &c., belonging to the rebels, and has taken a Captain and some Lieutenants, and about 70 in the City. The water has so shoaly that the gunboats could not proceed, and compelled them to return to verify that the spectacle was most extreme. They said they were not afraid of the other regiments, but when the "nigger" regiment came up (the Thirteenth,) they thought we were going to charge bayonets on them, and they were afraid to stay. The rebels thought the Thirteenth the finest regiment they ever saw, and this opinion was expressed by men who were at Shiloh. We captured and destroyed one of their guns. We then pursued them as far as Labadieville, and then returned and slept on the battle-field. On the day previous to the fight, we burned a rebel camp on the right of the bayou. The night of the battle we nearly done from the intense cold, which was more suggestive of the Potomac than of the sunny South. The frost was as great as any I ever witnessed in the North. We had not stood as well as the rebels, owing alike to the wounded of both sides. The only officers killed were two Captains of the Eighth New Hampshire. The next morning we started again in pursuit, expecting to come up at once and engage the enemy at Thibodeauxville—they informing the people along the road that they were going to make a grand stand at that place. We halted a mile from town and prepared for battle, when the cavalry returned with the intelligence that the town was unoccupied; we then resumed our march, passing through the town, which was nearly deserted, and camped two miles on the other side. No soldiers allowed to straggle or visit the town on any pretext. We found the draw-bridge at Thibodeauxville on fire, and completely destroyed. At twelve, our regiment was ordered to prepare itself for a forced march on the morrow to Raceland, to reinforce the Eighth Vermont and Second Louisiana, who were reported to be held in check by the rebels at Des Allemands. Eager for a fight, our regiment was on the march early in the morning, advancing rapidly until we reached this place, to find it evacuated by the enemy. The railroad bridge, four miles below Thibodeauxville, we found partially destroyed by fire, as well as a large storehouse of sugar. We burned a large rebel camp here, and are now enjoying ourselves hugely.

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The pilot, JOHN BRIZZIO, had his leg badly shattered, and died to-day from the effects of amputation. Capt. COOK, on the *Estrella*, received three shots, and had two soldiers of the Twenty-first Indiana killed, while working the guns, and one man badly wounded.

The *Diana* received three shots, but had no person hurt. She will have to be hauled out, as her stem is shot away. The *Calhoun* received eight shots, but fortunately they did no material damage.

Capt. WINSLOW fought his ship nobly. He was in such a position that he received all the fire from the artillery on shore, and at the same time had the *Cotton* playing upon him. He, however, drove the artillery away, and put several shots into the *Cotton*.

The whole rebel force was there, numbering between three and four thousand men, with (it is said) seventy field-pieces. It is reported to-day that we did them a great deal of damage, and that the *Cotton* is sunk. They had thrown up a mud fort on this side, but evacuated it on our arrival. An attempt was made to remove the obstructions, but without success; but I think that when Gen. WEITZEL arrives, so as to afford protection from the sharpshooters on the banks, we can do so.

The enemy destroyed about 1,000 hogsheads sugar, a lot of molasses, and also burnt ninety-eight cars and steam-engines.

The *Cotton* is ironcased, and did some excellent shooting. She mounts one long 32-pounder, four 24-pounders and two 6-pounders, rifled guns. The iron casing on the *Kineman* and *Diana* turned the shot beautifully.

Capt. McLOUTHER, who was on board of the *Calhoun*, with his company, went ashore with his men and tried to get at the *Cotton*, but before he got up to her she had left. If she has not been sunk, he will get her yet.

NOV. 4.—Lieut. BUCHANAN has just returned from another chase up the Teche, but unfortunately, he has not succeeded in overhauling the rebels. He has, however, destroyed a large amount of sugar, molasses, &c., belonging to the rebels, and has taken a Captain and some Lieutenants, and about 70 in the City. The water has so shoaly that the gunboats could not proceed, and compelled them to return to verify that the spectacle was most extreme. They said they were not afraid of the other regiments, but when the "nigger" regiment came up (the Thirteenth,) they thought we were going to charge bayonets on them, and they were afraid to stay. The rebels thought the Thirteenth the finest regiment they ever saw, and this opinion was expressed by men who were at Shiloh. We captured and destroyed one of their guns. We then pursued them as far as Labadieville, and then returned and slept on the battle-field. On the day previous to the fight, we burned a rebel camp on the right of the bayou. The night of the battle we nearly done from the intense cold, which was more suggestive of the Potomac than of the sunny South. The frost was as great as any I ever witnessed in the North. We had not stood as well as the rebels, owing alike to the wounded of both sides. The only officers killed were two Captains of the Eighth New Hampshire. The next morning we started again in pursuit, expecting to come up at once and engage the enemy at Thibodeauxville—they informing the people along the road that they were going to make a grand stand at that place. We halted a mile from town and prepared for battle, when the cavalry returned with the intelligence that the town was unoccupied; we then resumed our march, passing through the town, which was nearly deserted, and camped two miles on the other side. No soldiers allowed to straggle or visit the town on any pretext. We found the draw-bridge at Thibodeauxville on fire, and completely destroyed. At twelve, our regiment was ordered to prepare itself for a forced march on the morrow to Raceland, to reinforce the Eighth Vermont and Second Louisiana, who were reported to be held in check by the rebels at Des Allemands. Eager for a fight, our regiment was on the march early in the morning, advancing rapidly until we reached this place, to find it evacuated by the enemy. The railroad bridge, four miles below Thibodeauxville, we found partially destroyed by fire, as well as a large storehouse of sugar. We burned a large rebel camp here, and are now enjoying ourselves hugely.

We have communicated with THOMAS, who has not seen a trace of the rebels. On one of the cars we found two columbiads, as well as two carronades. Early in the morning we will return to Thibodeauxville, when I hope to be able to transmit this to you.

THIBODEAUXVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

We reached our camp yesterday very much fatigued, and have been resting, while part of our regiment have been repairing the railroad bridge. The remainder of the